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Victoria Daily Times.

P 4 P
C. E. JONES, Always Open.
36 Government Street.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1894. No. 65

NOTICE

Leave your Watches and Jewelry with us for repairs, Remember we make a specialty of Fine Repairing and Manufacturing. All work guaranteed and at Lowest Prices.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL,
.....47 Government Street.
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT THE WESTSIDE.
New Dress Goods, New Flannelettes, New Cameo Draperies, New India Linens, Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns, New Curtain Nets, New Spring Prints. New Goods constantly arriving.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.
Feb. 22, 94.

CARPETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
CURTAINS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
RUGS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
AT WEILER BROS.
Come early and make your choice.
First consignment of Crossley's Celebrated Carpets have arrived.

It is not Sawdust
We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.
Ask for EDDY'S

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.
I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.
Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and Graniteware;
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

IF YOU Have a Very Bad Cough, Are Suffering from Lung Troubles, Have Lost Flesh through Illness, Are Threatened with Consumption, Remember that the "D. & L." Emulsion IS WHAT YOU REQUIRE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, three cents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati O.

SITUATION AS COMPANION, or travelling companion, wanted by a young married lady to elderly or young lady, or elderly gentleman, invalid or otherwise; capable of superintending house; fond of animals; reading aloud and writing. Address D. P., box 49, Kamloops, B. C. 1 d1-w

SINGLE TAX CLUB meets to-morrow night at 8 o'clock in Single Tax Hall. Subject: "The Electric Light Bylaw." Public invited. mar12-1t

LATEST SYSTEM of Dressmaking still taught and dresses fitted at 98 Yates St. Ladies taught at home. Agents wanted. mar12-1w

WANTED—Situation by a first class camp cook. Address Cook, Times office m12-2t

LOST—A small Yorkshire terrier bitch. Finder will be rewarded on returning her to L. T. Dupont, Stadacona. mar12-3t

WANTED—A parlor and housemaid. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock to Mrs. Dupont, Stadacona. mar 12-3t

GEORGE BYRNES, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION
MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER, BAGS, ETC., ETC.,
Thursday, 15th March, at 11 a.m.
I will sell at my salesrooms, Wharf Street, Victoria,
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT.
One carload, consisting of 100,000 of Grocers', Milliners' and Hatters' Bags; 500 reams of Manilla Wrapping Paper, well assorted sizes and weights.
ALSO
Unclaimed Luggage from Telegraph Hotel: 4 boxes and contents left by W. H. Shyerard, box, Clara Morrison Co., and several other lots of baggage, water tank, stoves, and a few articles of furniture, well pump, and a lot of piping.
G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.
mar12-td

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Wednesday, March 14.
America's Comic Actor
JOHN T. KELLY,
In his Funny Play
McFEE OF DUBLIN.
Funny Comedians,
Merry Soubrettes,
Sweet Singers,
Graceful Dancers.
ALL NEW THIS SEASON.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
...SONS OF ERIN GRAND...
Concert
Under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to be held in Victoria Theatre on
SATURDAY, 17th MARCH, 1894,
Commencing at 8 p. m.
THE SERVICES OF
MR. EVAN-THOMAS,
(Late of the Carl Rosa Opera Company), have been secured, together with the best local talent including the Ladies' String Orchestra.
ADMISSION—Reserved seats, 75c; unreserved seats, 50c; gallery, 25c.
Tickets can be had at Jamieson's book store, or at Messrs. Flint & Prosser's, 18 Broad street. mar12 6t

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Laurentian	March 31
Allan Line, Parisian	April 14
Dominion Line, Vancouver	March 24
Dominion Line, Oregon	April 7
Beaver Line, Lake Ontario	March 28
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	April 11

From New York.

American Line, New York	March 28
American Line, Paris	April 4
Cunard Line, Campania	March 24
Cunard Line, Etruria	March 31
White Star Line, Germanic	March 28
White Star Line, Teutonic	April 4
North Ger. Lloyd Line, Ems	March 31
North Ger. Lloyd Line, Haver	April 3
Red Star Line, Westernland	March 28
Red Star Line, Noordland	April 4

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

American.

San Francisco, March 12.—This was the second State day at the Midwinter exposition, Michigan celebrating. The weather was pleasant and the local Michiganders were out in force, taking complete possession of the grounds. In the afternoon exercises were held in festival hall.

San Francisco, Cal., March 12.—The schooner Prosper, which was towed into port by the tug Monarch on March 1st, for repairs, has sailed for Seattle. The Prosper went ashore at Newport in February, where she had arrived a few days before from Port Blakely.

FROM THE SOUTH SEAS

Steamship Warrimoo Arrives From Hawaii, Fiji and Australia.

MORE EXCITEMENT IN HONOLULU

Provisional Government Calls Half of the Citizen's Guard to Arms and Issues Strict Quarantine Regulations to Prevent Royalist Uprising.

The Australian steamship Warrimoo, Captain Perry, arrived in from the South Seas at 12:30 o'clock to-day, after an average passage up and across the Pacific. She left Honolulu two days after the steamship Australia, which reached San Francisco on Saturday, and in the interim between the sailing of the two considerable excitement was stirred up over "Ransome's men," the force alleged to have been imported to restore, by a coup, Queen Lil to her throne. Half of the citizen guard were called to arms and the provisional government has resorted to extreme measures to prevent any surprise. A new immigration law of a most stringent nature was put into effect on March 1. It is virtually a war measure and is as nearly prohibitory as possible.

The Warrimoo left Sydney at 4 p.m., on Feb. 17th, and encountered rather severe weather to Suva, Fiji, which was reached on Feb. 24. Four days later she passed and exchanged signals with the Arawa, south bound, the first occurrence of such a thing since the inauguration of the new line. She was at Honolulu on Feb. 4, arriving and departing the same day. She entered the straits early this morning and rounded the Race at 11:30. Pilot Bucknam brought her in and Dr. John Duncan passed her as acting quarantine officer. Her cabin passengers were: Master B. St. Morris, Major-General Cunliffe, Sir A. C. Stepney and servant, W. F. Buchanan, R. R. Ross, James Malcolm, W. Vivian, E. S. Russell, E. Perrin, Mrs. W. McKenzie and Lieut. F. C. Grover. There were 22 in the steerage. The ship's cargo totalled about 800 tons and was divided as follows: Victoria—369 cases of meat, 63 packages arrowroot, 2 packages puddings, 1 package biscuits, 39 crates bananas. New Westminster—55 packages merchandise. Seattle—1 piano, 100 bunches and 200 crates bananas, 600 bags rice, 50 bags coffee, 1 case honey. Vancouver—20 boxes butter, 98 packages of meat, 6 barrels syrup, 10 casks rum, 10 bags peanuts, 66 cases oranges, 12 cases limes, 12 cases pineapples, 29 cases bananas, 28 cases bananas and 32 casks of molasses. There was also freight aboard consigned to Liverpool, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Portland and San Francisco.

Among the passengers was Sir Arthur Campbell Stepney, who is returning to the province from a trip to southern points. He will not remain here but will journey on to Vancouver. General Cunliffe is retired from the British army and has been to Hawaii, Fiji and Australia. He goes to England over the C. P. R. W. F. Buchanan of Winnipeg, partner of Ben Gordon, formerly of this city, was a passenger. He has been to Sydney and other points on business.

Another of the passengers by the Warrimoo was Bertie St. Morris, son of Charles St. Morris, of this city, who for the last six years has been studying with his grandfather in Australia. By the recent death of the latter Master Charles inherits property of the value of $40,000, which remains in the hands of trustees until he attains his majority. He will remain with his delighted parents in Victoria for a while, and then proceed east for preparatory training prior to going to Oxford. On the trip over Master Bertie won the name of "The Little Champion Draught Player." When Mr. St. Morris last saw his son he was in dresses; now he is as big as his dad.

In view of the recognized presence in the islands of a force friendly to royalist interests, and supposed to have been recruited in Canada, the provisional government has deemed it advisable to put half of the citizens' guard under arms, and have also formulated strict regulations in respect to the landing of passengers by steamers from all ports. The latter were approved by the government on the 1st of March. The first section deals with the review and re-enactment of former legislation on the same subject, and the second to the penalties incurred by the master of any steamer violating the law in this respect. The third contains the new matter and is as follows: "Upon the arrival of any vessel from any foreign land at any port of the Hawaiian Islands with passengers on board, it shall be the duty of the master of such vessel to report the name, nationality, last residence, destination, occupation and object of coming to the Hawaiian Islands of every such passenger, before any of them are landed, to the collector-general of customs or his deputy, or the collector of customs of the port at which such vessel has arrived, who shall thereupon inspect all of such passengers who may be aliens, either on board of such vessel or at a designated place on shore. But such removal of such passengers from the said vessel for the purposes of such inspection shall not be considered to be a landing. The inspecting officer shall have the power to administer oaths and to take and consider testimony touching the right of any such alien passengers to land within the Hawaiian Islands, all of which shall be entered on record. All decisions made by the inspecting officers touching the right of any alien to land shall be final; provided that the collector-general of customs, in case of appeal, may reverse the decision of his deputy or of any collector of customs at any port. It shall be the duty of the master and officers and agents of such vessel to adopt due precautions to prevent the landing of any alien at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, and any master, officer, and agent of such vessel who shall, either knowingly or negligently, land or permit to land any alien at any place or time other than that designated by the inspection officers, or than those who may have received a permit to land by the inspection officers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to the penalties above mentioned. Any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the Hawaiian Islands until such fine is paid." Sections 4, 5, and 6 enumerate the penalties incurred by those transgressing the new rules, and the steps to be taken whenever it becomes necessary to deport any objectionable arrivals.

The United Press correspondent sends the following under date of March 4:

Honolulu, March 4, 1894.—Since the departure of the Australia on the 3rd, no item of public interest has transpired, except that in the circuit court yesterday the five cases of criminal libel against Walter G. Smith, editor of the Star, were dismissed, no indictment having been prepared, the responsibility for which is with Wilson's attorney, Rosa, and not with the prosecuting officer. Smith's allegations against ex-Marshal Wilson were in very scorching terms, of being a public defaulter and paramour of the Queen. It is well understood that when the arrests of Smith was caused by Wilson to be made last fall, he was certain that the Queen would be restored before the trial, and could not be compelled to testify. This expectation having failed, Wilson has caused the suits to be dropped, and a large amount of unsavory testimony collected by Smith's attorneys fails to regale the nose of the republic.

The whaling bark Horatio arrived at Honolulu on the second of March from San Francisco, Nov. 23, with 15 cases of smallpox on board, two deaths having occurred on the cruise. The bark was anchored outside the harbor.

STABBED TO THE HEART.

Terrible Affray Between Two Ottawa River Frenchmen.

Ottawa, March 12.—The story of a terrible murder comes from Clarence creek, French township, about forty miles down the Ottawa river. Francis Bernard, twenty-five years of age, was stabbed to the heart by Joseph Lafleur, and is dead. The men quarrelled over a game of cards. Lafleur went home after the quarrel and armed himself with a knife and revolver, and on his way back to the hotel where he had been playing cards with Bernard and others, met Bernard in the street and plunged the knife into him. Bernard reeled across the street and then dropped dead. Lafleur returned home, carrying Bernard's coat on his arm and the knife, reeking with blood, in his hand. The knife he threw into the stove and the coat he said he earned by the use of his knife and right arm. He was arrested afterwards. The affray occurred yesterday morning. Lafleur has been arrested, and now says he did the deed in self-defense.

Belligerent Californians.

Fresno, Cal., March 12.—Shortly after one o'clock to-day a fight took place in front of the Grand Central hotel between W. W. Foote, attorney for Heath, and John Meares, witness for the prosecution. Both are from San Francisco, and Meares is a nephew of Judge Holmes of this city. The trouble grew out of some remarks Meares alleged Foote had made about him. The lie was passed, when Meares shoved Foote back about six feet and W. D. Grady stepped between them. Grady stepped aside and Meares shook his fist in a threatening manner. Foote said to the policeman "arrest that man, or I will kill him." Sheriff Scott and deputy took Meares away. The affair created much excitement and more trouble is feared.

A Lesson to Tombs.

Oxford, Pa., March 12.—Millionaire Jacob Tome returned to-day from Washington, where he had sold some bonds. He came back on the Baltimore and Oxford express. He had received $60,000 in cash for the bonds, and to avoid suspicion had the money tied up in a little package, which he carried in his hand. Mr. Tome is an old man, and forgot his package when he reached Port Deposit station. At that place the Port Deposit Musical Gaiety company sat in the seat Mr. Tome had occupied. One of them picked up the package and tossed it to his friend across the aisle, and for five minutes the money was thrown back and forth among them. When the young men left the train the conductor ran after them calling to them that they had left the bundle. The train drew out of the station and he tossed the package into a basket. When the train reached Nottingham the conductor received a telegram from Mr. Tome. The message to the conductor read that there was $60,000 in the package, and he was asked to keep it until the next morning. Mr. Tome finally got it.

Merely Tickled Him.

New York, March 12.—John Marcka, of Philadelphia, burst into a laugh yesterday immediately after being thrown 25 feet by a locomotive going 40 miles an hour, on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Market street, Newark. He was struck while crossing the tracks. A policeman, gateman and others in the neighborhood could hardly believe that he had escaped injury. They led him into the baggage-room in spite of his expostulations and kept him there until a physician examined him. They seemed disappointed when the doctor announced that Marcka was in a condition to take a train for this city. What seemed to worry the policeman detailed at the station, was the fact that the Philadelphia man was perfectly sober and yet escaped death. He said there would have been nothing remarkable about the case had the man been drunk. Marcka is 23.

American News.

Portland, Ore., March 12.—The Portland Traction Co., was incorporated today to operate the cable roads of this city. The capital stock is $400,000, of which $333,000 has been subscribed.

San Francisco, March 12.—Col. McLaughlan and B. N. Thomas, agent and assistant of the internal revenue department, left for Portland this morning to transfer the internal revenue office there from Milton W. Fidler to Henry Blackman, recently appointed.

GOD SAVE THE PRINCESS.

Alexandra's Thirty-First Wedding Day—A Popular Woman.

LILLY LANGTRY'S LATE LOVER TO WED

A Light Mining Craze in Minnesota—Meagre Dispatches From South America—In Memory of George W. Childs, Everybody's Friend.

London, March 12.—The bells of the little church at Sandringham, where the family of the Prince of Wales spends the greater part of the year, rang a merry peal at an early hour on Saturday morning in recognition of the fact that that day was the 31st anniversary of the union of the heir to the throne and the young Danish princess who has become the best beloved woman in all England. Three decades and one year ago on that memorable 10th of March all England was on fire, and Tories vied with Radicals in celebrating the royal marriage and in wishing the young couple a joyous and happy future. For many years thereafter the anniversary was celebrated by the ringing of bells and the hoisting of flags in many parts of the country, but of late years the practice has fallen into disuse. Congratulations poured in on the Prince and Princess on Saturday, those from the Princess' parents and relatives and from the emperor and empress of Germany being couched in unusually felicitous language. The Princess will celebrate her birthday on the 1st of next December, when she will have rounded out her fiftieth year.

General News.

Caracas, Venezuela, Mar. 12.—General Joaquin Crespo will to-day be installed as president of the Venezuelan republic. The day has been declared a general holiday, and the inauguration will be preceded by a parade of military and civilians.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that the decision of the viceregal council on the new duties proposed to meet the deficit of 35,000,000 rupees will be announced to-day or on Monday. It is understood that the duties on silver will be increased and that the duty on cotton will be reimposed.

Langtry's Late Lover.

Baltimore, March 12.—Frederick Gebhard and Miss Louise H. Morriss will be married on Wednesday next at the home of the bride's father, John B. Morriss, this city. Mr. Gebhard has lavished magnificent presents on his future bride. One gift was a suberb ruby, said to be valued at $20,000, and another is a diamond necklace and pendant valued at $50,000.

The Minnesota Gold Fields.

Duluth, Minn., March 12.—C. P. Frank, a surveyor, returned yesterday from Rainy Lake, where he has been for three weeks. He says if the present weather continues the roads will soon be impassable and any movement of supplies will cease until the streams and lakes open. An early break in the roads would be a great hardship to all the people at the new gold fields, as supplies are not plentiful and the men could not live for more than a week or two on the provisions they have.

The Memory of Childs.

New York, March 13.—The printers of the metropolis will pay a tribute to-morrow afternoon to that great friend and benefactor of their fraternity, George W. Childs. The exercises will take place in Fifth avenue theatre, under the auspices of Typographical union No. 6, and the members of every branch of the union in New York and Brooklyn will turn out en masse to pay a tribute to the deceased publisher. The eulogy is to be contributed by Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who is a member of the noted "Big Six" union, and the other speakers will include President J. W. Keller, of the New York Press club, and Rev. Dr. Blanchard, rector of St. James' Episcopal church in Philadelphia, where Mr. Childs worshiped.

Colored Voters Uniting.

La Porte, Ind., March 12.—Leading colored men have begun organizing the 40,000 colored voters in Indiana, and the politicians, especially the Republicans, are looking on with apprehension. A league is to be formed in every city and town in the state and the organized voters will act together. They are not only to demand political rights for the negro, but to hold the balance of power.

Larceny of a House.

Chicago, March 12.—Justice White is grappling to-day with the intricacies of one of the most extraordinary larceny cases on record. F. A. Lubouski is defendant, and he is charged with stealing a two story and basement house, moving it about fourteen blocks, or about a mile and a half, installing it on a new site, and then disposing of it to an innocent purchaser. The owner of the house, which has been vacant for some time, was a man named First, and he was in ignorance of his loss until he visited the place with a prospective tenant and found nothing left but a hole in the ground. It took the police a week to find the structure, and then the discovery was accidental.

A Historic Church.

Oxford, Pa., March 13.—Simple but extremely impressive ceremonies marked the dedication of the new edifice of the United Presbyterian church of this city yesterday, and the congregation included many representative members of the denomination from other parts of the country. Founded 141 years ago, in 1753, this church is the one connecting link between the mother church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian church of North America. The new edifice, which is severely simple, in accordance with the ideas of the denomination, has been erected at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, of which nearly one half was contributed by Mrs. Anna E. O'Connell, formerly a resident of Keokuk, Ia.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

The Official Who Is Independent of the Government.

AND OPPOSED TO ALL CROOKED WORK

He Refuses to Pay Cheques if Illegally Drawn—His Decisions Over-Ruled by the Ministers and Treasury Board.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 5.—The report of the auditor general, J. L. McDougall, is annually increasing in size and importance. The last issue is a blue-book of 1,656 pages. Touching on the growth of the book Mr. McDougall says: "I regret that I could see no way of keeping the size of the volume down to even what it has been in previous years without excluding matter which should appear. The correspondence here produced will be looked upon as large, but it is a small part of what has taken place with the various departments during the period, and has been selected either to show the measures for adopting a particular mode of carrying on expenditure or of vouching for it, or to draw attention to what in the view of this office was an irregular proceeding. This part of the auditor general's work is quite as fully done in England as it is done here. There, however, the public accounts committee gives the auditor general much more assistance in establishing principles and in relieving him from responsibilities than has been done here."

In a letter to the privy council dealing with the staff of his own office, Mr. McDougall says:

"It seems to be a very general regulation in the service that no man is to be promoted until he has reached the maximum salary of his class and that of those who have reached that position the one who has been there longest gets the promotion. Now I am glad that it is not necessary for me in the discharge of my duty as the head of this office to criticize the effect on other departments of such a system. I have no hesitation in saying that such a system applied to this office is discouraging to high-minded, ambitious men and has not a very noticeable effect in putting energy into the man who was never known to lift a finger unless when it brought something into his pocket."

After pointing out that full work in the office is obtained for the money even in a commercial standard; that the clerks work after hours when necessary; that not one dollar is being paid to superannuation on account of former employees, Mr. McDougall adds:

"The country does not, I am sure, desire to get a man's work for less than the same quantity and quality would bring in the open market.

"The work to be done here is all good work. Isn't it better to show the clear-headed industrious men that you appreciate their intelligence and zeal, by giving with pleasure to 3 the salaries you would be forced to give to four, and get from them more work than from 6 of the other kind, and of immeasurably better quality? Then, the man who is brightened by his work being appreciated, respects himself and takes an interest in everything connected with his department."

Although referring only to his own department the views of the auditor general are important to the other departments since it refutes the idea that it is impossible on the grounds of politics to conduct the government service on a commercial basis.

The first tilt in the report between the auditor and the treasury board is over the salary of the secretary of railways and canals, Mr. McDougall refusing to pay the cheque because the secretary was appointed to the position at a salary higher than the minimum of the class to which he was promoted and also that the secretary had not passed the promotion examination in the department. The treasury board decided against the auditor and the latter applied to the minister of justice for his opinion which Mr. McDougall will lay before parliament. Mr. Ouimet, who was acting minister of justice at the time, disposed of the case by saying that parliament voted the money to Mr. Balderson and the office being a statutory one, that was sufficient to override the ordinary classification of the civil service act.

Another important objection is made by the auditor general in regard to the payment of large sums of money awarded to certain contractors by the exchequer court in what is known as the "hard pan cases" in connection with the construction of the Cape Breton and Oxford and New Glasgow railways. These cases were submitted by the department of railways and canals to the exchequer court by order-in-council. The contention of the audit office is that the payments were otherwise illegal, being outside that provided by the contract, and that the appropriation does not cure the illegality. The sums in dispute were over $200,000. The treasury board and the minister of justice again decided against the auditor.

One of the questions that will come up in parliament next session is the Cowan bridge in Montreal. It is noticed from the return that there was an appropriation of $226,000 for the Lachine canal. This grant was exceeded by $219,983. The amount granted by governor general's warrants, by order-in-council was $220,000.

The travelling expenses of the ministers are as follows:—

	Travelling	Cab Hire, Ottawa.
Late Sir John Abbott	$1,077	
Sir John Thompson	400	$180
Hon. J. C. Patterson	318	12
Hon. T. M. Daly (Interior)	312	273
do (Indian Affairs)	146	
Hon. E. Dewdney (Interior)	201	18
do (Indian Affairs)	77	
Hon. Geo. E. Foster	1,430	5
Hon. J. A. Chapleau	359	41
Hon. John Costigan	200	120
Hon. John F. Wood	20	
Hon. Mckenzie Bowell (Trade)	100	
do (Militia)	265	
Sir Adolph Caron	665	46
Hon. John Carling	271	41
Hon. A. R. Angers	50	36
Sir Chas. Hibbert Tupper	180	66
Hon. J. A. Ouimet	22	68
Hon. John Haggart	500	43
Hon. W. B. Ives		33

There are some of the private secretaries and deputy ministers whose travelling expenses and cab hire run up about as high as their masters.

The amount paid out on immigration was $192,660. Of this sum $11,982 should be credited to 1891-92 and part to 1893-94.

The total expenditure on immigration has reached $263,710.

Sir Charles Tupper, the elder, charged $1,032 for negotiating the French treaty. The Colonist, Victoria, B. C., received $156 for advertising and $132 for printing. The Times got $5 for advertising and the Gazette $71. The Vancouver News-Advertiser received $145 and the World $124. The defunct Telegram got $14.

In the legal expenses columns appears the names of A. L. Belyea, Victoria, $1,250; Drake, Jackson & Co., $1,049, and Corbould, McCabe & Co., $10.

SLABTOWN.

ALL SORTS.

Electricity will pass along a copper wire 280,000 miles a second.

* * *

Kentucky utilizes her convict labor by building good turnpikes.

* * *

The population of Italy is very dense, there being 270 people to every square mile of territory.

* * *

Petroleum, by a course of experiments made by the Prussian government, has proved a valuable scale preventer in steam boilers.

* * *

Workmen boring an artesian well in Louisiana struck a maple log in a sound state of preservation 540 feet below the surface.

* * *

In selecting bananas it is well to remember that the fruit which is largest the deepest yellow and the least angular is, as a rule, the best.

* * *

Cotton has been cultivated since time out of memory. One of the presents received by Jacob—Joseph's father—from the royal hand of Pharaoh was a cotton rope.

* * *

Norman Munro, the millionaire publisher, who has just died in New York, was a Canadian. He was born in Milbrook, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, fifty-one years ago, and was the son of a Nova Scotia farmer. When he went to New Yock in 1864 he possessed only a few hundred dollars. After getting employment in a publishing office he saved enough money to start himself in a small way as the publisher of a weekly family paper, which soon became a mine of wealth to him. He owned fast steam yachts and fast horses, and is said to have been worth from three to five million dollars. Norman Munro has a brother George, who is also a millionaire publisher. George passed through experiences similar to those of Norman. He has never forgotten his native land. Five chairs at Dalhousie college, Halifax, were endowed by him, and in addition he has given $45,000 to the same college for exhibitions and bursaries.

* * *

What will be the largest bucket-hopper dredger in the world is now being built in Scotland. It is to be used in the work of deepening the Danube.

* * *

A new explosive cartridge, invented by Dr. Ochse, formerly with the Messrs. Krupp, is a sealed glass tube or ball containing acidulated water into which two platinum wires are led. For use a current of electricity is sent through the wires, decomposing the water into hydrogen and oxygen. Upon the ignition of the mixed gases an explosive force of 5,800 atmospheres per square inch is developed.

* * *

It is said that a German officer has invented a motor in which a fine stream of coal dust is utilized to drive a piston by explosions in the same manner as the gas in the gas engine. The Krupps are now making the engine in their works at Essen. It has long been known that finely pulverized coal in suspension in the air is highly explosive, and it has been held responsible for some of the most frightful colliery disasters, but this is the first attempt to utilize it in this way.

* * *

The London Lancet suggests the employment of trained nurses as stewardesses on ocean steamers. The idea is a good one. People sometimes fall ill with something more than "mal de mer" during ocean voyages and, spite of kindliness and willingness of the ship's officers and servants and the unfailing attention of fellow passengers, are apt to have a pretty hard time of it from lack of trained attendance. Ship doctors are not always the best physicians, and in serious cases are sometimes rather helpless. A trained nurse would be invaluable in such emergencies.

* * *

A shoemaker, Kavol Kowates, who in 1823 lived at Pesth, the capital of Hungary, smoked the first meerschaum pipe. Besides being a shoemaker, however, he was one of nature's handicraftsmen, being gifted with an intuitive genius for carving in wood and other material. This brought him in contact with Count Andrassy, with whom he became a great favorite. The count, on his return from a mission to Turkey, brought with him a piece of whitish clay which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinary light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that being porous it might be well adapted for pipes, as it would absorb the nicotine. The experiment was tried and Kavol cut a pipe for the count and one for himself. The first meerschaum pipe, made and smoked by Kavol Kowates, has been preserved in the museum at Pesth.

* * *

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the invention of post cards was celebrated yesterday at Vienna. The half-penny card was not used in England till 1870, the year which also saw the reduction in the penny postage on newspapers to a half penny.

But in the year before that an Austrian named Dr. Emanuel Herman, who is still alive, invented the post-card, and it was introduced in Austria-Hungary. In 1873 it spread to Germany, and was adopted in 1880 by the International Postal Union.

In Austria alone 100,000,000 cards are now used annually, the English post offices pass upwards of 200,000,000, and the total for the whole world is not less than a milliard (1,000,000,000)—St. James Gazette, London.

* * *

The United States steamship Philadelphia, built about 1828, and supposed at the time to be one of the largest warships ever launched, was 200 feet long and 58 feet broad. She carried 220 guns, and towered aloft with five decks. Her complement of men was 1,400.

* * *

The first printers' union of which there is an authentic record was formed in London in 1810, its object being, as the charter says, "to correct irregularities and to bring the mode of charge from custom and precedent into one point of view in order to their being better understood by all concerned."

THE CROW'S NEST LINE.

D. C. Corbin Expresses the Belief That It Will be Built Shortly.

D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane Falls & Northern and Nelson & Fort Sheppard roads, arrived in Seattle on Saturday morning and remained at the Ranier until night to meet F. S. Barnard, of Victoria, to talk over their mutual interests in transportation matters in the Kootenay country. Just before returning to Spokane last evening Mr. Corbin was asked by a Post-Intelligencer reporter as to the truth of the rumor that negotiations were pending between himself and the Canadian Pacific for the sale of his two roads to the latter corporation, and positively denied it, but the general tenor of his remarks indicated that there was some reason to believe that such a deal was likely. The Canadian Pacific, he admitted, was certainly seeking to get a shorter line into the rich Kootenay district, tapped by his road at Nelson, and a line had been surveyed from its main line at Lethbridge in a straight line to Kootenay, passing through Crow's Nest pass, which was already under construction at its eastern or Lethbridge end, and the probabilities were that this new and short line into Kootenay would be finished this year. From Lethbridge to the pass was about eighty miles, the whole distance from Lethbridge to Kootenay being about 250 miles. There was no prospect of any more lines being built north of Nelson to a junction with the present line of the Canadian Pacific, the short line of the Nakusp & Slocan road from Arrow lake to the mines, and the still shorter line from Robson to Nelson, both leased to the Canadian Pacific, together with the abundant waterways, meeting all the demands of present traffic. The completion of the main line cut-off through Crow's Nest will give a direct line into the Kootenay mining country, which is only accessible by a roundabout route, and that partly by water. This new main line will connect with Mr. Corbin's road at Nelson, giving Spokane a direct eastern connection.

The parties owning the Nakusp & Slocan road, which is leased to the Canadian Pacific, have recently been granted crown titles to the Three Forks townsite land. William Glynn and James H. Moran, of this city, the last parties holding mining claims, having sold out and given quit claim deeds to it.

Rough on Photographers.

Russia is apparently not a paradise for photographers. Every amateur photographer in that country has to communicate with the police and procure a license. But that is only the first difficulty. If he happens to be seen photographing in the vicinity of a fortress, he stands a chance of being dispatched on a free excursion to Siberia, whence return tickets are not supplied. Of every picture taken a copy must be given to the police and another copy filed for reference, and the police have the right, at any time of the day or night, to enter your "dark room" and examine everything therein, as well as to search all your photographic paraphernalia. Furthermore all dry plates have to be imported, and each box is opened and every plate examined.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. J. W. Dykeman
St. George, New Brunswick.

After the Grip

No Strength, No Ambition

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Perfect Health.

The following letter is from a well-known merchant tailor of St. George, N. B.:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen—I am glad to say that Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills have done me a great deal of good. I had a severe attack of the grip in the winter, and after getting over the fever I did not seem to gather strength, and had no ambition. Hood's Sarsaparilla proved to be just what I needed. The results were very satisfactory, and I recommend this medicine to all who are afflicted with rheumatism or other

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

afflictions caused by poison and poor blood. I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house and use it when I need a tonic. We also keep Hood's Pills on hand and think highly of them." J. W. DYKEMAN, St. George, New Brunswick.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills.
Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 3 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. m-w-AP

REMOVAL NOTICE.

W. J. STODDART, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Has Removed to
88 Douglas Street.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

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There Are Very Few

Canadians who fully realise the beauty and grandeur of the scenery of this continent. The magnificent work, "America Photographed," which we have secured exclusively for Times' readers, portrays by photographic engravings and vivid description the magnificent scenery and the wonderful works of man. Those

Who Stop to Think

Will readily see the scope for artistic effect and the splendid educational advantages of such a work. "America Photographed" covers this great field with splendid photographs and interesting descriptions as no other work has ever done. The views are the perfection of the photographer's camera and the engraver's skill; they embrace everything of importance, that is interesting, scenic and historic in Canada, Alaska, the United States and Mexico. It seems

That in America

The Creator has planned everything on a mighty scale. The Selkirk mountains in British Columbia make the Alps appear insignificant by comparison. The Mississippi and its tributaries make the longest river in the world; the Grand Canyon of the Colorado is the most appalling chasm of the earth, and the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky the largest and strangest cavern. Nature here planned everything on a scale that

Is the Grandest

and most magnificent. Popocatepetl is 17,540 feet high, while the altitude of Mount Blanc is only 15,786. The height of Mount St. Elias is 19,000 feet, and the Matterhorn, Italy, reaches less than 15,000 feet skyward. Every extreme of tropic and frigid is reached. In the natural

Scenery and The

Work of art alike is afforded a rich field for the traveller and the student. To those who follow closely the pages of "America Photographed," as issued by the Times, will be imparted a fund of information in the geography, topography, history and resources of North America that can be acquired from no other single work. It will touch alike city, stream, mountain and forest. The almost unnumbered grandeurs of nature and

Most Interesting Works of Man

Will be pictured by photography and talked about by some of the best writers known. As an educator it will be invaluable alike to young and old, yet when its pages bring to view the magnificent engravings triumphs of the photographer's art and the engraver's genius, the acquisition of knowledge will be rendered a pleasure rather than a task.

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If you are a reader of the Times, at a cost which is really nothing, compared with the artistic merit and educational value of "America Photographed." It will consist of twenty series, each series containing sixteen photographs, 11x13 inches. The cost of the entire series is less than the value of one of these photographs. You can get it all

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And secure the whole series. It will be worth a hundred times its cost, and it can be obtained in no other way than through the Times.

No 1 contains the following photographs 11x13, with descriptions: Sultan Mountain, Baker's Pass, Col.; The Panteon at Guanajuzta, Mex.; Devil's Lake, Wis.; Mississippi River near Clinton, Ia; Williams Canyon, Col.; Mineral Palace at Pueblo; The Castle at Chapultepec, Mex.; The Grand Canyon of the Colorado, double page photograph; Bird's Eye View of Guanajunta, Mex.; Winter Foliage on Luna Island, Niagara River; Cheyenne Canyon, Col.; American Fall, Niagara; Cathedral of Chihuahua, Mex.; Pike's Peak from the Garden of the Gods; A Navajoe Indian.

Remember—10 cents at office; 12 cents by mail.

5 Cases New Spring Clothing JUST TO HAND LATEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

CANADA'S NICKEL MINES.

How the Sudbury Ore is Treated—Future of the Industry.

Until a few years ago the only deposits of nickel known to the world was those in the French colony of New Caledonia and those, not nearly so extensive, at the Gap mine in Pennsylvania. To 'protect' the product of the latter, congress imposed strict duties on nickel, nickel oxide, alloys containing nickel, nickel ore and nickel matte from New Caledonia, which must have been a source of profit to the Pennsylvania owner. The discovery of immense deposits in this part of Canada, coupled with the further discovery that steel with an alloy of nickel was an admirable material for armor-plates for vessels of war, led congress in 1890 to admit nickel ore and nickel matte free, and to reduce the tax on other forms of nickel from fifteen to ten cents per pound, that is, from $300 to $200 per ton.

The owners of the nickel lands in this district at once organized a boom. Speculators at once flocked hither from the United States, England, France, and Germany; lots which had been held for $100 brought $10,000; a few made fortunes, a great many more thought they had done so, but found afterwards that they had not. The price of undeveloped lands in those days ranged from a dollar to two dollars an acre, but while the fever was at its height the government of the province of Ontario, which owns the region, increased the price, and at the same time levied a royalty of 3 per cent. on nickel ore, calculating upon the value of the ore at the pit's mouth, after deducting the cost of mining. These new laws had no sooner been passed by the legislature than the boom collapsed like a pricked bladder. The speculators and prospectors laid the blame on the government, but the fact is that everybody had suddenly realized that there was no money in nickel as a speculative investment. Commodore Folger and Lieut. Buckingham of the United States navy had looked into the probable supply at the instance of Secretary Tracey, and their estimate that 650,000,000 tons of ore were in sight, did more than anything else to dissipate the dreams of the fortune seekers. It was obvious, nickel as yet being merely used as an alloy, about 4 per cent. going into armor-plate, that even if there were no more than 650,000,000 tons there was altogether too much for their purposes. The speculators left disheartened, but those engaged in the actual development of the deposits remained, and are doing tolerably well.

The best mines are owned by Ohio capitalists, who were first in the field. They started to mine for copper, but struck nickel and the copper which accompanies it is now a secondary consideration. At one of the mines which I visited the other day the shaft is down to a depth of 800 feet with a drift at every 100 feet level. When the ore reaches the surface, it is fed into a breaker, from which it emerges in chunks about the size of an egg. It is then sorted or screened and conveyed in cars to the roast-beds. A roast-bed is formed of cordwood piled to a height of three or four feet, upon which the coarse ore is placed, and then on top the finer ore. The wood is set on fire and the sulphur in the ore burned. A roast occupies from six to ten weeks, according to the quantity of ore. The next step is to put the ore through smelters, which are equipped with water jackets. The molten metal discharges itself into a well, while the slag flows into pots and is carted off to be used as macadam for the yards and roads. The metal from the furnace is known as cupola matte and contains 20 per cent. or so of nickel and a like amount of copper. It is poured from the well into pots, and, when cool, reduced still further by a process which is one of the secrets of the business. The matte is shipped to the refineries in the United States or Wales, for final treatment, the separation of the copper, iron and sulphur from the body of the nickel.

A Welsh company is operating a mine four miles west of Sudbury with two furnaces and a new-fangled converter, which by means of a powerful blast minimizes the amount of waste stuff. The Ohio men have three mines going and two or three mines are run by Canadians. The cost of plant is high and a great deal of money has been spent in devising new smelting and refining processes. In consequence of the large supply from here, the price of pure nickel has fallen greatly. Twenty years ago the world's production did not exceed 600 tons. The New Caledonia mines were discovered in 1876 or thereabouts and the price fell from $3.25 to $2 per pound in a few years. It is now 40 to 50 cents.

The future of the industry depends, of course, upon the new uses to which nickel may be put. Hitherto it has been used in the form of nickel silver, chiefly in the manufacture of coins and of spoons, forks, and plated ware. The demand for it by the United States navy can never be very large; in fact, if all the navies afloat were to employ it as a four per cent. alloy in their steel armor, the quantity consumed would be small in comparison with the potential supply at Sudbury. The Germans, however, have begun to use nickelled iron sheets, in the manufacture of kettles, saucepans, and other hollow ware. It is found also, that by adding magnesium to it nickel becomes remarkably tough and malleable and may be drawn into wire or rolled into sheets as fine as paper. Gun barrels have been made of nickel steel but thus far only by way of experiment. In England they are trying it as an alloy with iron in making horseshoes and nails. Steel with a large alloy of nickel does not rust, and some think this may lead to its being used to cover the bottoms of ships. Others expect to see nickel steel introduced in bridges on account of its strength and elasticity. Nickel is a modern metal, not having been discovered until 1751, and in reality its full capabilities and economic value have yet to be determined.

Some Canadian protectionists have got it into their heads that an export duty on the ore and matte would be just the thing to ensure the establishment of refineries up here. The Dominion government has refused so far to impose such an embargo upon the development of the industry, but as it is protectionist there is no telling what it may do in the future.

The nickel is found in what geologists call the Huronian formation. The country from Lake Nipissing along the north shores of Lake Huron and Superior to Winnipeg in Manitoba is a vast wilderness of rock and muskeg, but rich in minerals. Besides nickel and copper there is an immense supply of iron. For the present the iron is valueless, the ore being shut out of the United States market by the duty of 75 cents per ton. Some day, no doubt, when sounder views prevail, it will find its way to the furnaces of Ohio and Pennsylvanit and contribute like free nickel, only in a greater degree, to the wealth and progress of the American people.—Sudbury, (Ont.) Correspondence New York Post.

Capture of Merchantmen.

It is principally by capturing the enemy's merchantmen and national cargoes that cruisers can damage him, and for this purpose commercial steamers armed with some heavy guns can very advantageously be employed, as their swiftness enables them to escape pursuit of hostile cruisers. This method of injuring the enemy's commerce is in no way hindered by the declaration of Paris of April 16, 1856, and in itself it is as legitimate to destroy the enemy's commerce as to attack his fleets and fortresses. Nevertheless the advantages of the seizure of the enemy's property upon the high seas has been much exaggerated. First, as Lord Palmerston himself acknowledged in his speech at Liverpool, November 7, 1856, the fate of war is never decided by the loss of private property on the sea.

In the war of 1741-8 against France and Spain, England lost no less than 3,298 ships, yet at the peice of Aix-la-Chapelle she came out of the struggle victorious. In the same way during the Napoleonic wars the French privateers heavily damaged the British merchant service, yet at the end of these wars British commerce had trebled. On the other hand, during this time the French commercial marine was annihilated; no merchantman dared to leave port; but it was solely through the decisive defeats of her armies that France was vanquished.

The Alabama and other cruisers of the Southern States certainly did infinite harm to the shipping of the North, but that did not prevent the defeat of the South. In our days even the force of destruction is greatly diminished. As soon as war is declared the telegraph informs all ships liable to seizure, and they enter the nearest national or neutral port, where they remain till the end of the war. Very few German ships were taken in 1870-71, although the French navy had the full command of the sea. The whole damage Germany suffered was that her commercial navigation was suspended, while she could easily draw all the goods she wanted from neutral countries. The fact is that the Paris declaration is all in favor of neutrals; to them goes the whole commerce of the belligerents, because their flag covers the cargo.—Contemporary Review.

May be an Independent Planet.

The new theory as to the motion of the moon which Professor Ledger is propounding in his lectures at Gresham college, London, has not yet seized the mind of the public. If the professor is right, we must no longer talk of the moon going round the earth or describing a looped orbit in its path around the sun. By this new doctrine it does neither, and the professor confesses that it is very difficult to make plain to a popular audience what it really does. The first consequence, however, is that as the moon no longer goes round the earth it is no longer a satellite of the earth; but becomes as independent a planet as the earth itself. The two bodies affect each other's path, but the smaller body is never affected in such a way as to cause it to make loops in its orbit, the loops representing its circling revolutions around the earth. In this way the moon's motion differs entirely from that of the moons of Jupiter, which do really revolve round that orb, and therefore make a continual succession of loops in their orbit round the sun, and are actual satellites of that planet. The new theory will lead to scientific discussion; it is very subtle and ingenious; the paths of the two bodies are continually crossing and recrossing each other in a complicated and peculiar manner; and if the doctrine is established, the human race will have to pay their devoirs to our lunar friend on recognizing her full right to an independent place in the life of the planetary system.

Stormbound and Famishing Islanders.

A Belfast correspondent describes a very perilous voyage of the Culdaff lifeboat which succeeded in crossing with relief to the starving people of Innistrahull, north of Donegal. The people were found to be terribly afflicted by cold and hunger. They had burnt all the furniture and woodwork of their houses, and only a few potatoes remained between them and absolute starvation. One man had died from insufficient food. Innistrahull contains some eight families, or about 60 souls, and is 11 miles from Culdaff on the mainland. No boat had been able to reach it for three weeks, and those boats from the island which risked the voyage to the mainland were unable to get back. At frequent intervals the relief boat was completely under water. The scene on its arrival was an exciting one. The islanders were huddled together on the shore awaiting the coming of food and watching with anxious eyes the progress of the boat through the heavy sea. The islanders told the crew that since the boats left for the mainland, three weeks ago, fuel and food ran short. In order to keep the fires alive they were obliged to burn their household furniture. They closed some of the houses and huddled into the remainder so that one fire was made to supply warmth to three families. When the Culdaff boat landed there was not enough food to last another day, and there was absolutely no fuel, so that a perfect famine was imminent. Many of the fishermen were obliged to break up their boats for fuel, and the only two cows on the island were slaughtered early in the storm.

"March to search" is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful invigorator.

FAILURE OF PROTECTION.

Dalton McCarthy, the Brains of the Conservative Party, Again Speaks.

At the recent meeting at Collingwood, Ont., Mr. McCarthy dealt with the trade question, and by irrefragable arguments, sustained by facts and figures, demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the audience the absurdity of taxing the great producing and consuming masses for the benefit of the privileged classes. Referring to the statement made by him at Milton, that because of the protective system cottons cost the Canadian people 35 per cent. more in Canada than the same goods could be purchased for in England, he replied to the criticism which the Toronto World had offered on that point. Mr. McCarthy said he was accused of having dishonestly sought to create the impression that the people of Canada had to pay 35 per cent. more for their cottons than they could get them for in England. He had, as a matter of fact, said so, and that was just exactly what he had sought to convey. He had gone to some of the wholesale merchants of Toronto, and he had got from them a few figures, but they would not allow him to use their names.

It was a shame and a disgrace in this country that an importer was in such a position, under control of the customs authorities, that he could not allow his name to be mentioned because of the tyranny to which he would be subjected. Mr. McCarthy quoted the figures which had been furnished him, and which showed that sheeting 34 by 36 inches, cost 6 cents a yard in Canada and 4 1-2 in England, a difference of 23 per cent. Oxford shirting, 7 1-4 cents, difference of 35 per cent.; prints of a different description, 8 1-4 cents in Canada and 6 cents in England, a difference of 27 per cent.; flannelettes, 8 cents in Canada and 6 cents in England, a difference of 41 per cent. Instead of saying that the difference was 35 per cent. in favor of the English price, he should have said 41 per cent.; or that instead of saying that the extra cost to the people of his country was $3.50 for every $10 worth of goods purchased, he should have placed it at $4.10 for every $10 worth. He showed that the people, in the enhanced price paid for cotton because of tariff, were actually paying more money out than the cotton combine were paying their operatives in wages. He professed to have little faith in the promised readjustment of the tariff, for the reason that revision was to be based on the protective principle, and, therefore, the manufacturers would have substantially the protection that they enjoy at the present time. To that he was unalterably opposed. (Applause.) He was for a policy which would allow English goods into our market. Canada knew not what to expect from the Americans, now the Wilson bill was before Congress, but in three years there would be another election in the United States, and, from all appearances, the Democrats would be out and McKinley would be in again, and they knew what to expect from him.

"We have to make our own tariffs, regardless of Americans, and regardless of all but our own interests," declared Mr. McCarthy, whereat some of the people applauded.

He then went on to say that the prosperity of the country depended on the prosperity of the farmers. That was the keynote of his policy. Free the farmer from the burdens that he was bearing, do away with combinations which were crushing out the life of the country, and give him by cheap transportation every cent that he could get for the produce he raised, and the farmer could be depended upon to make the towns prosperous. Make farmers happy, prosperous and rich. In the towns and cities men were walking the streets asking for work and begging for bread. Never in his recollection had Canada been in the condition that she was at the present moment. Never before had there been six thousand people in Toronto going about seeking work and not knowing where they were going to get their next meal. Though he was far from desiring his hearers to understand that he attributed that altogether to the policy which Canada had been pursuing, it had had some influence, and that policy should be changed at the earliest possible moment. Mr. McCarthy sat down amid a round of applause.

Max O'Rell on the Peers.

One of the most telling bits of criticism and illustration on absurdity of maintaining a chamber of hereditary legislators, promiscuous and feeble intellectuality, has come from Max O'Rell (M. Blouet), who is as well known in America as in England. The humorist says the lords spiritual and temporal are like the French aristocracy in Voltaire's time. The Duke of Lauzan ejected Voltaire from a box at the Theatre Francais for which the famous writer had duly paid. When the case was argued in court the council for the Duke took a very high standard of indignation. "What!" said he, "is it M. de Voltaire who dares to plead against the Duke de Lauzan, whose great grandfather was the first on the walls of La Rochelle, whose grandfather took many cannons from the Dutch at Utrecht, whose father captured two standards from the English at Fontenoy, whose——" Here Voltaire interrupted. "Excuse me," he said. "I am not pleading against the Duke of Lauzan who was first at Rochelle, nor against the Duke who took cannons from the Dutch, nor against the Duke who captured the standards at Fontenoy; I am pleading against the Duke of Lauzan who never captured anything in his life except my box at the Theatre Francais."

This is the case against the peers in a nutshell. With the exception of a half dozen they are all Dukes of Lauzan strutting about on the eminence of the dead. Wisdom and bravery in the last are not conferred by Providence to heads of families of succeeding generations. As a consequence of the hereditary principle minus qualifications which in the nature of life cannot be hereditary, the lords are mostly a stupid, unprogressive narrow body of landlords, utterly incompetent to judge of the wants of a nation. If they were an elected body the responsibility for their stupidity and hatred of change and reform would rest with the people, but the people have nothing to do with the peers except that they permit them to exist as an obstructive evil-working second chamber, almost perpetually in the wrong on every vital moment.

Max O'Rell quotes a scathing passage from John Bright's speeches on the House of Lords. Bright was a very humane man and opposed to capital punishment. He showed that up to the reign of George I. there were sixty-seven offenses punishable with death. By the end of George III's reign 156 additional crimes were added to the capital punishment list. Yet, as the people's orator pointed out, there is no instance in which the Church of England, with its bishops in the House of Lords, raised its voice in favor of a more merciful code of condemnation of this frightful cruelty. The pressure which swept away these atrocious laws came, as it always does, not from the peers or legislators or governments, but from the people, led on by thinkers. Bright thought Voltaire justified in saying that the English were the only people who murdered by law. The peers are now on their defense, but down they must go as hereditary legislators in the march of progress.

A Clever Boston Girl.

The Chicago hackman is supposed to be endowed with a full allowance of the smartness peculiar to men of his profession, but a Boston girl is credited with getting the best of him. The hackman himself tells the story, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. His name is Johnson, and his business during the last summer was mainly in the service of the guests in the dormitories of the Chicago University. Johnson ran daily excursions for them through a twenty-five-mile drive for $1.

Within two days after her arrival Johnson took the Boston young woman out as one of the morning party. She occupied the seat with him and plied him with questions. On the following day when he called for passengers Johnson noticed this Boston girl flying around in a lively way. Soon she came to him and wanted to know how much he would charge to take forty persons up to the centre of town and back for an evening reception. He gave his figures, and then she went shopping.

The next day she told Johnson she could get the work done for $28, and that he might as well take the job at that figure. She preferred his rigs, she said, because they looked nicer than any she had seen elsewhere. Johnson took the job, and on the evening appointed the young woman marshalled out her forty people. They were in full dress and full of gayety. Suddenly the Boston young woman spoke out "We may not all get together when we come back and may be very tired. Suppose I collect the fares now and be done with it?"

She did so, and each person paid her $1 for the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out $28 and gave it to Johnson, and placing $12 in her own purse rode to the evening's reception with a satisfied smile and the most charming affability. Three days later she did the same thing over again. As she put the $12 in her purse Johnson scratched his head and says he muttered: "Well, I'll be d—d!"

The next time he proposed a division of the spoils. She eyed him for a minute, saw that he was in earnest, gave him $4 out of the $12, and after that they did business on that basis. She got up sight-seeing parties inside the fair, theatrical parties, lecture parties, made scores of friends, and at every move seemed to add to her purse. So well did she succeed that she had two months at the fair and went home with $100 in her pocket.

Johnson says he has travelled about a good bit, his last excursion of importance being to the Paris exposition, but never saw a person who could "do up" Chicago hackmen as that Boston girl.

The French System of Identification.

Since the method of identifying criminals by the color of the eye was organized in Paris ten years ago, upwards of 5,000 old offenders have been recognized by means of it, says McClure's Magazine. In 1883 the number was 49; in 1892 it has risen to 680. Of course there is considerable economy in the prompt recognition of a former delinquent, for when an individual attempts to conceal his identity he is detained as a caution on an average of 100 days, at an expense of about 1 franc a day. Five thousand persons identified, promptly means, therefore, a saving of about 500,000 francs. But there are still more practical results; the malefactors of a country where the system has been adopted are the first to realize the impossibility of escaping its records. Naturally they seek new territory. Thus the pickpockets of Paris have been materially decreased since anthropometry began its reign at the Palais de Justice. From 65 in 1885, their number fell to 14 in 1890. This exodus of offenders from France is sensibly felt in the police courts of the neighboring countries, especially in Belgium; and when the latter country adopted the Bertillon system, Switzerland at once followed. She saw that, otherwise, she was going to receive all the incorrigibles and vagabonds of both countries. The professor of penal law at the university of Berne said, in 1890:

"There is no more powerful motive for not committing a crime than the assurance that it will be followed by punishment."

So powerful is the method considered by penal authorities, that there has been a repeated demand that it be made international in all civilized countries.

Throwing an Old Shoe.

The throwing of an old shoe after a newly-married couple on their departure is general all over the country; in Kent the custom is accompanied by a little more detail than is usually observed in other parts of the country. The principal bridesmaid throws the shoe, the other bridesmaids run after it, the belief being that the one who gets it will be the first to be married. She then throws the shoe among the gentlemen, and it is supposed that the one who is hit will also be married before the others.

The custom of showering rice over the bride and bridegroom is a universal one although in some parts wheat is substituted. This was formerly general in Nottinghamshire and Sussex. The practice appears to find a parallel in Poland, where, after the nuptial benediction has been given by the priest, the father receives the newly married couple at the door of their house, and strews some barleycorns over their heads. These corns are carefully gathered up and sown. If they grow, it is considered an omen that the married pair will enjoy a life of happiness. Grain of any sort is symbolical of plenty, and no doubt at different periods and in different countries that grain has been selected which could be procured the most easily. An old Spanish ballad of the sixteenth century, "The Cid's Wedding," refers to this custom, except that ears of wheat appear to have been used instead of thrashed wheat:

"All down the street the ears of wheat
Are round Ximena flying."

—The Westminster Review.

Short Naps.

If I mistake not, Sir James Crichton Browne, in the course of a recent address, remarked upon the curious elasticity of our brains as regards sleep. He cited the case of people who rarely slept well or much, and who, nevertheless, are able to carry on intellectual work with ease and ability. I suppose there is a "habit" of brain in the matter of sleep as in other respects, and while ordinarily we demand a fair quantum of absolute rest, some of us contrive, as a habit, to get along with a minimum of somnolent repose. The subject was lately recalled to mind when I happened to be dining along with a well-known surgeon in busy practice.

My friend is a man who, like myself, journeys over the length and breadth of the land. He had just returned from a long and tedious journey, tired and fagged. We sat down to dinar. Between the courses he fell sound asleep, let us say, for three minutes—not more, certainly. After each nap he woke up, ate his quantum, and went off again into slumber. I said nothing, but watched him closely. I observed that after each awakening he grew brighter, the tired look disappeared, and by the time dinner was at an end Richard was himself again. I joked him on his installments of sleep. His reply was characteristic.

"Don't you know," said he, that it isn't a long sleep which is needed to refresh an active brain? Nerve tissue is repaired early by with very little sleep if you also take food.

"Of my own experience the remark holds good; and it reveals a very curious and in some respects anomalous condition of the brain and its ways."—London Illustrated News.

6,000 Miles for Nothing.

On Sunday morning a dust-begrimed young man stepped from the through freight train at the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City, after a journey of 6,000 miles. He is John L. Shields, aged 21, of Springfield, Ill., and he has accomplished the weary distance in one month, almost the weary distance in one month, almost without the use of money, to earn a wager of $100. He was working in the coal mines near his home, and hearing the wager offered by a local sport, at once accepted and started out to cross the continent without money. By dint of stealing rides and going without food or sleep most of the time, he made his way to Tacoma, Wash., at the rate of 1,000 miles a week. From there he journeyed, with the help of a friendly engineer, to Los Angeles, Cal., from which place he at once started east. He frequently had to beg food at farm houses, and once he was prompted by hunger to steal a chicken, but was caught, tried and acquitted, and asked to leave the town. He passed through Prescott, Ariz., and Dallas, Tex. After working two days on a ranch for $1 a day, he started north. During this part of the journey he was put off the train by the brakesmen a dozen times, arriving here in a worn-out and footsore condition. He is stopping at No. 20 Henry street, anxiously waiting for the $100 to arrive from Springfield.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Attention has been called to the fact that the 3rd day of January last was Cicero's 200th birthday. It is a little late to celebrate just now, but it is to be hoped that his admirers will be on hand when the next millennial comes round.—Boston Herald.

* * *

The timber line of the Rocky Mountains runs as low as 9,500 feet and as high as 12,400. It has been observed that on the south slope of Mount McClellan in Colorado pines 2 feet in diameter and 30 feet high live and increase in size at an elevation of 12,400 feet.

* * *

The Dutch are the greatest tea and coffee drinkers, using 240 ounces to the inhabitant.

Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affections; also all cases of baldness where the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

Tom's Extra Particular.

When, where and why the better qualities of gin should have been christened "Old Tom" has puzzled many people for a number of years, but we hope the following facts will enlighten them on that subject. "Old Tom" took its name from Old Tom Chamberlain, a partner and relative of Hodges, the distiller, whose gin distillery was at the early part of the present century situated at Millbank. More recently, we think, the distillery was near Cumberland Market, N. W. While Hodges managed the commercial part of the business, Old Tom C—— superintended the distillery, and the manufacture of the liquor, for which the firm became so celebrated, and for this purpose he had a small laboratory at the back of the premises, where he kept the superior gin flavored in a peculiar way. Ordinary customers when they came were simply invited to have a glass of ordinary gin, cloves, or whatever he fancied. Customers, however, of a high standard, were invited into Old Tom's sanctum and treated to a glass of his extra particular. The fame of this speedily spread, and consequently when a customer was asked what he would have "A glass of Old Tom" soon became so invariable a reply that the firm decided on manufacturing that special good quality of gin for the trade, giving it the name of the originator, Old Tom.

MERIT

The best evidence of high grade merit is in continued and increased demand.

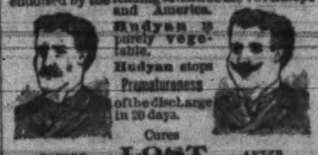
MASTIFF PLUG CUT has had a more rapid growth of sales than was ever accorded a new brand of smoking tobacco in a similar time.

J. B. PACE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private ca

Premature means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and brings on decay. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made, it is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed package) with a guarantee given for a cure. If your druggist does not keep it, we will send it on receipt of price. Write for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Genuine endorsements.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong—TAKE the Yolk from the Egg, TAKE the Oil from the Olive, What is left?

A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison, COCOA is Skimmed Milk, CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 30 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 621-3m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.

February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAlister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.

Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894. 30d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blagdard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.

fe12-30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. Ja17-30d

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young. JOSEPH LEVY.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS, ALBANY, OREGON.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Uni2. 6 Third street, Victoria.

W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

CHAS. HAYWARD (Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer. Government street, Victoria.

THOS. STOREY, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER. Office: 90 Johnson St.

VETERINARY.

D. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., New York, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 102 Yates Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JAS. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe30tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 422

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Pell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. Ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. Ja13

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. JYB J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street, sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. J-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend.
E. PEMBERTON, K. of R. & S. oct3

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
K. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE.
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and Retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking stoves, Ranges, etc. Repairs attended to at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 716.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates; University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 e.m.tf&w 1y

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

✠ Gilt Edge Hams
✠ And Dried Beef
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Three houses and corner store, six rooms each; stable and shed; all let; $1,150 each; good for one week. Address J. C., Times office. mar9-4t

ALBERNI—Two lots of farming land with improvements (80 and 116 acres), to be sold at assessed tax value. For particulars address W. Smith, Cherry Creek, Alberni. mar 7

LOT FOR SALE—Cor. South Turner and Niagara streets; 40x112. Apply R. D., Times office. mar3-t f

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Appy 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A quantity of clean cotton rags. Apply at the Times office.

LADIES, now is the time to start house-cleaning, have your carpets cleaned and laid, mattresses, lounges, etc., repaired at the lowest prices. Apply to W. Smith, care of Erskine, Wall & Co. Orders promptly attended to. fe26-1m

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc17

John Mitchell, Market.

FRESH KILLED MUTTON.—
Fore Quarters, 6 1-2 cents per lb.
Hind Quarters, 10 1-2 cents per lb.
Free delivery. fe26-1m

Everything depends upon the one word
JOHNSTON'S
If you get Fluid Beef without the Johnston you will be sadly disappointed. The only Fluid Beef you can depend on to impart strength is
Johnston's Fluid Beef
Take No Other.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city property
....suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 ....miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good ....roads to property; 205 acres fenced; 30 ....acres bush; good black soil; Elbow ....river crosses property; 2 good springs; ....well settled district; church, school, store, ...post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, ...$2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE ....the water front, good land, partly ....cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or ....exchange partly for cash and city property.

80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH ....house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; ....cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, ...close to Saanichton railway station; ....$1000 and $1500, according to position; ....very easy terms and low interest to ....parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close ....to good stream of water; $300.

THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid ....position; close to Fowl Bay; good level ....land; a bargain ($030) or singly $225 ....each. Postoffice box 361.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - Manager

English Tobaccos
25 CENT PACKET,
MORRIS',
Colonist Block.

NOTICE

Applications for the position of teacher of the Second Division of the Branch Central School, City, will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th day of March, 1894.
By order.
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary,
mar8-td Board of School Trustees.

The majority of Cereal foods for infants require cow's milk to prepare them for use. This is a great disadvantage, owing to the danger of milk becoming contaminated and unfit for an infant to use.

MILK GRANULES
WITH
CEREALS.

is complete in itself, requiring only the addition of water.

It is a combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.

For sale by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

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Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Address
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

CORONERS' WORK.

Our "crowners' quest law" is nearly as antiquated as that which the two clowns in "Hamlet" discussed. All doubts as to its being imperfect and far behind the age must have been removed from the mind of any person who took note of the proceedings at the Pattle inquest last week. There was no good reason for an inquest into the death of the old man, since it was evident to all that natural causes alone were responsible. It might be important from a coroner's point of view to have it known whether exposure and want or heart disease was the cause of death, but what benefit does the knowledge confer on the public? How is the community recompensed for the costs of the inquiry, which it has to furnish? In other provinces the law has been so improved that expensive farces in the way of useless inquests are impossible. A coroner first must have reasonable suspicion that foul play or criminal carelessness or negligence is the cause of death before he takes the responsibility of ordering an inquest, and it is high time that the British Columbia law was similarly amended. The people of this province have a good many unnecessary and vexatious imposts to bear, but there is no one of them more vexatious and useless than the fees and costs they have to pay for inquiries not called for in the public interest. The premier has borrowed a good many ideas in legislation from Ontario; and he would do this province an undoubted service if he would continue the process of imitation so far as to copy the Ontario law relating to coroners' inquests.

A CHANGE REQUIRED.

Apparently from a kindly desire to afford the Times enlightenment, the Vancouver World speaks as follows:

It may be of interest to our esteemed contemporary the Victoria Times to learn that the World now and always has held the belief that the only proper way to deal with sums of public money, when the amount is considerable, to be expended in connection with road making, bridge building, or the erection of public works, is by tender. The experience of every one who knows anything about such matters is that tendering is the only method by which—when proper specifications are drawn up—such can be executed satisfactorily and with advantage to the country. Whatever opinion may exist to the contrary this is ours, and we shall always adhere to it. In many cases, where the sums involved are comparatively insignificant, the system of asking for bids is out of the question.

While offering thanks for the neighborly attentions of the World, we have to point out that the extract quoted here is practically a repetition of the World's article from which we have so frequently quoted. It is true that the World this time says nothing of its knowledge that thousands of dollars have been expended on public works in certain unnamed places where the province received a return of not more than a third of the proper equivalent. But though not specifically repeated, this statement is really implied in the World's more recent declamation, as will be seen by the careful reader. There is a plain intimation that the province would gain by the substitution of the contract system for that now pursued by the works department. Why? It can only be because the present system does not secure a proper return for the money expended. From this the inevitable conclusion is that during years past there must have been many thousands of dollars spent on public works for which there is absolutely nothing to show. Let the people look well into the state of affairs as thus disclosed by one of the government's organs. A large sum of public money has been utterly squandered, while public works of urgent necessity are as yet unprovided for. To make the matter worse, a heavy percentage of the money wasted was procured by borrowing, and no man can tell how much of the province's debt is thus represented by a blank space on the other side of the account. Then the government must, so borrowing again immediately, or else levy more taxes, for practically every cent in sight has been used, leaving obligations to be met. How nice a prospect is this, when the province's credit is, as the World says, at "the straining point!"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The pardon extended to McGreevy and Connolly has called attention anew to the case of Mr. Perley, whose punishment as a participant in the public works scandals has been in no way lightened. As chief engineer of the department he had to obey orders from superiors or run the risk of dismissal. It may be said that he should have had moral courage enough to refuse any countenance to the rascality, and that is perfectly true. But the fact remains that he, who was only a tool at the worst, is now enduring punishment, while the principals are now all free of the lash. If Perley is to suffer further, while worse offenders go unpunished, a grave injustice will be done.

The Victoria Times refers indignantly to the alleged shooting of Matabele prisoners by the British South African company's troops during the recent war in Mashonaland. The Times is however unaware that the statements to which it refers have been indignantly denied by the authorities and are without doubt unfounded.—News-Advertiser.

The Times is certainly unaware that any denial of the kind has been offered, and so is everybody else, for in point of fact the statements as to the killing of the prisoners never have been denied. There has been an official statement made exculpating the military authorities in connection with the killing of Lobengula's envoys, but that is an entirely different affair. It must be remembered that Captain Lloyd Francis, whose evidence as an eye-witness the Times quoted, is not an unfriendly critic of the Rhodes campaigners, but was an officer in the company's force. It would be rather foolish to suppose that he would invent any story discrediting himself and his fellow warriors. In short it is only too plain that Matabele prisoners were killed in cold blood because keeping them in custody proved "troublesome." We fail to see how any person priding himself on being an Englishman can condone such a barbarous proceeding.

An Ottawa dispatch says: "The auditor-general has been investigating what he terms peculiar financial methods at Regina. Mr. Reid, of the audit office, went out and made a special investigation. The auditor-general says that on comparison of the expenditure made by the public works department and by the lieutenant-governor on the new government house and new government offices at Regina, duplicate payments for identical services were found to have been made to the extent of $4,900. Most of these irregularities are attributed by the auditor-general to Mr. H. B. Peters, clerk of public works at Regina. It appears from the auditor-general's account also that Mr. Louis O. Bourget, accountant of the Northwest Territories, is a defaulter to the extent of $1,808. Judgment was obtained in the courts against Mr. Bourget, but upon execution being issued the sheriff reported that Mr. Bourget had no goods or lands in his bailiwick. Mr. Bourget found it convenient to go farther west, and is now said to be in British Columbia." There seems to be no end to the public works scandals under the management of the party now in power at Ottawa.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE GUN.

PLANS OF THE UNION CLUB.

The Union gun club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. McB. Smith, Vice-President, J. C. Davie, M. D.; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, F. S. Macture. The club has decided to hold a club match on Good Friday at the club grounds on Macaulay Point, and also an open match in the afternoon. Three gold medals will be given for the highest averages in the different classes during the season, four contests being held, one in each month, at thirty birds—ten singles, known angles; ten singles, unknown angles, and five pairs of doubles.

FOOTBALL.

A VICTORY FOR VICTORIA.

Victoria's Rugby team defeated the Somenos team at the latter point on Saturday by 15 to nil. The grounds were wet, and it was almost impossible to kick a goal. The Victoria forwards played a strong game, and Marshall at three-quarters was prominent, being responsible for two of the ties. The remaining three were scored by Langley, A. D. Crease and L. Wollaston respectively. The Somenos team played a defensive game throughout. Harris, Broadwood and P. Johnson did a good share of the work. E. Musgrave was perhaps the best of the three-quarters.

THE RING.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

New York, March 12.—Champion Jas. J. Corbett arrived in this city yesterday from Baltimore. Speaking of the battle with Peter Jackson, scheduled to take place in June, he said he did not believe it would come off, as no club had yet offered a purse for the contest. "It looks," he said, "as if we would not be able to fight in this country. All the prominent athletic clubs which encouraged boxing have gone out of existence, and no individuals have complied with the agreement Jackson and I signed in Chicago. According to the agreement the club securing the match must pay us in advance enough money to cover training expenses for a period of three months. In all likelihood the fight may be postponed until August or September. The contest will very likely take place in England. I will leave for England next month, and while there I will have a talk with the members of the National Sporting club about a purse."

—A social dance will be held at Fairall's hall, Esquimalt road, on Thursday evening. Dancing commences at eight o'clock.

ANOTHER UNNECESSARY INQUEST.

To the Editor:—When are these unnecessary inquests going to stop? Being a justice of the peace I may answer it myself. Just as soon as a coroner can be found who will and can use a small amount of common sense. I have gone carefully over the last case and have spent some thought over its bearings. I even called on one of our leading doctors who has been in intimate contact with one of the leading pathologists of the world, and from him got some valuable information which I give to your readers, the public now interested in the matter. In this case an old man, 76 years of age, the subject of charity for some time, lived in a cabin. Failing to appear for his meals, Mr. Marbeouf, of the Poodle Dog, went to his cabin and found him in an insensible condition and at once called in Dr. John Duncan, who, on arrival, said the man was in a dying condition. In a few hours after he died. At the coroner's inquest Dr. Duncan stated he believed the cause of death was cold and exposure, with want of food, the old man having lain for some hours half naked on the side of the bed. Dr. Lang gave the results of a postmortem made by him, in which he said he found oedema of the lungs induced by fatty degeneration of the heart and dilation of the large artery and that this caused death. A doctor making a post mortem examination states that he finds without reference to what has gone before, and from there gives the cause of death. It is the duty of the coroner to "size up," as it were, evidence as the case proceeds and by judicious cross examination to make clear to the jury what are both the immediate and the remote causes of death; hence had I been present my legal mind would have suggested Dr. Lang the following questions, which I may say I put to the above called-on-doctor:

1. Do you swear positively that oedema of the lungs was due to heart disease as you say?

2. About how long had the diseased heart disease and hence how long oedema of the lungs?

3. Is cold and exposure for even 12 hours in an old man of his age liable to suddenly develop oedema of the lungs, particularly where there is a fatty heart; if so is it not possible, even probable, that had he been properly taken care of, the oedema of the lung would have been avoided for some time and thus left extended?

4. Is it not common in persons of average health on exposing themselves even for a short time to develop congestion or pneumonia of the lungs and hence oedema of lungs, and may it not be so intense that death might result in a few hours?

5. In cases of fatty heart, are not organic diseases of kidneys and liver and other internal organs associated with it?

6. May not and do not some of these produce oedema of the lungs?

My interview with the doctor prompted these questions. The substance of what the doctor said, are as follows: "This old man, weakened as he was, lying half naked in a cold room took a chill, developed congestion of the lungs (which is in plain words a rush of blood into the lungs greatly dilating the blood vessels), and this oedema of the lungs, which, as you may understand it, is a passing out of the water of the blood into the air cells, and lung substance, hence death, for the heart was too weak to force the blood on. It was the duty of the coroner to elicit these facts and lay them before the jury, showing them as clearly as possible the immediate as well as the remote cause of death. Dr. Lang's positive statement that oedema was due to fatty heart is remarkable and its being left unchallenged by the coroner shows one of two self evident things."

And now why was this inquest held? Was there the slightest suspicion of foul play in any way? I found it necessary to study a little law, and turning over Melsheimer's Coroners' Act of 1889 I read specific regulations regarding coroner's inquests. Here it is laid down that the coroner has no absolute right to hold inquests when he chooses to do so, it being "intolerable" to intrude without adequate cause upon the privacy of a family in distress." Nothing, it is said, could justify such interference except reasonable suspicion that there may have been something peculiar in the death, that it may have been due to other causes than common illness. In the present case apply this. Here is a frail old man, nearly 80 years of age, whose constitution must have been well nigh worn out, against whom was no known cause of bitter feeling, whose death might have been expected at any time; having absented himself from the place at which he was accustomed to get his food, search was made and he was found lying on the floor of his cabin half naked. Was there anything here to warrant a suspicion of foul play or anything mysterious sufficient to warrant the holding of an inquest? None around thought so and two medical men of standing, who had seen the deceased before death, declared to the coroner before the inquest that there was no need of the inquiry, one indeed, Dr. Duncan, whose character is unassailable, who had been called in, stated he was willing to certify that the cause of death was cold and exposure and want of nourishment, the man having been without food for two days. The cause of death will appear to anyone who looks at the case as perfectly natural. Yet it was deemed necessary by the coroner to hold an inquest and a post mortem and what was the result? Dr. Lang stated that he found death due to oedema of the lungs, induced by fatty heart and dilation of the large artery, and the coroner in the intensity of his medical knowledge in his charge to the jury could not see any connection between these and cold and exposure. The man's death was, in short, caused by exposure, for what is more natural than that the sources of weakness in his constitution should have been those upon which the cold and exposure had acted, that is, the lungs and heart. It is all very well to talk in medical phrases, but every one knows where his weaknesses are and how these weaknesses are acted upon by unusual and aggravating conditions. The fact of Pattle's being a poor man gives medical men or coroners no right to exploit them for pecuniary or professional reasons, and I venture to state that had any man of standing been found interested in a similar case it would have been sufficient to prevent an inquest for any doctor to offer such a certificate of death as Dr. Duncan was ready to give. In the case of a well-known and prominent citizen of Victoria, by far a clearer case, no inquest was held; also a similar case of a woman in Victoria West. At the present time our city fathers are trying to reduce expenses, and why should the city be put to the expense of an inquest when there is prima facie evidence it is not necessary.

JUSTICE.

THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor: Seeing some time ago that the school trustees could not see their way to reduce expenses as suggested by the city council, I would suggest one that, to my mind, would be quite a saving. There have been up to the present two inspectors (wages $4 per day). Now the staff of workmen has become so reduced that last week on one school building there were only two men work. Surely one inspector is enough to look after both buildings from this out, especially as each architect receives 2 1-2 per cent. for looking after construction.

TAXPAYER.

Victoria, March 12.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

To the Editor: Having the closest acquaintance with the nominators of Mr. Glover, I should like to state a few reasons why these gentlemen so heartily endorsed him and at the same time show to the voters that he has a mind of his own. He was one of the first to advocate the present new brick ward schools, and did hard work to obtain them. He is in favor of building yet another school in that sadly neglected district of Oakland. Having children of his own going to school, he will see to it that compulsory home lessons are kept within the stipulated bounds. His heart and soul are in nonsectarian schools; that bud of despotism will not shoot if he can help it. He thoroughly believes in temperance being taught to the pupils, and by temperate teachers. He is led by no feminine organization, but by a boundless spirit of love for our children at large, consequently he is a friend to every father and mother, and he is entitled to the hearty support of every true lady. In conclusion, I would say to all men who have the schools at heart, pay your paltry $3 school tax forthwith, and vote to-morrow for a man who spurns narrowness, hypocrisy or trickery in any form.

PARENT NO. 1.

PROVINCIAL DISGRACE.

To the Editor:—The neat and savoury dish served out to the committee of the legislature in the form of an amended school bill was found to be too rare for the committee to sit upon it, and was consequently returned to the baker.

Will you be good enough to urge upon the legislature the necessity of curtailing the power given to the government by section 64. Suppose London Truth were to come out with the flaming headlines, "The government of British Columbia took the control of the public school building out of the hands of the school trustees and turned the children out into the streets and locked them out." Would not every voter in the province feel the disgrace? A government of a province because it had the power, condescending to act such a part! A government actually deprives innocent children of the chance of getting a good education! Why, the thing is so disgraceful and so humiliating that one can hardly believe the Davie government would descend to such a level. Yet such is the fact. The Davie government under the power given to it by section 64 of the school act did by the government agent demand the key of the Comox public school on December 1st, 1892, and did turn out the children and and did lock the door and did prevent them from getting an education.

Let us be thankful that it is only a minority of the voters who support a government that brings such disgrace upon our province. It sounds well in theory for Premier Davie, whom he asks the legislature to put more power into his hands, to tell them that it is not to be supposed that the government will do wrong or abuse its power; but how is it in practice?

Will any one but a government hack say that it is right to turn out innocent children into the streets instead of educating them? Will any one give more power to a government which takes the school building out of the control of the school trustees when they are using it solely for the purpose of giving children a good education? Would any government in any other civilized part of the world condescend to do such a thing—to deprive innocent children of the use of the public school building, against the wishes of the school trustees and the people? It remained for the British Columbia government to write upon the pages of history that instead of doing all it could to educate the youth of the province, it actually closed one school and refused to allow the people even the use of it to educate the children. How long will the majority endure this disgrace?

J. N. MUIR.

NO PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS.

To the Editor:—The majority of our citizens will, I believe, disagree with your correspondent "Power" in reference to street electric lighting. If the corporation can do the city lighting cheaper than a private company the best thing to be done is to have a plant owned by the corporation entirely. Any kind of partnership with private companies would be utterly distasteful to our people and could not fail to be a continuous source of friction and dissatisfaction. A people who have been accustomed to possess their own waterworks system cannot tolerate having water for street sprinkling, sewer flushing and all other civic purposes measured out to them by the gallon, neither is the measuring out of light any more agreeable. The conflicts which occur over the amount of wire which has to be run into outlying sections of the city, or over the changing of the positions of a lamp or a pole are frequent and invariably a source of cost to the city.

A private company must be paid for everything, no matter how insignificant the service. A local concern has offered to light our streets at $9.50 per lamp of 2000 candle-power per month, when everyone acquainted with the matter knows it can be done well for $6.50 per lamp per month and allow for interest and depreciation on the plant. The more intelligent and patriotic shareholders of the company will not deny this fact—that the city is acting strictly within its own legitimate sphere in lighting the streets with its own plant, and will admit that the city can do the work cheaper than they can do it. If this were not a truth the splendid half-yearly dividend recently declared would have been an impossibility. If the council can double the quantity of our light without greatly increasing the cost they deserve every support.

LIGHT.

Elegant Toilet Soaps

HELIOTROPE
OATMEAL

25c. a cake; 50c. a box (3 cakes)
See our window.

Cochrane & Munn, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Christy bread knives at Fox's. Easy cutting and no crumbs.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Our new carpets for the spring trade have just arrived. Choice colorings and designs. Weiler Bros.

—"Carpet Sale" still going on at Weiler Bros., and we have again "Great Bargains" to offer "Bargain Seekers." Weiler Bros.

—The council of the Board of Trade will meet to-morrow. Business: consideration of questions affecting landlord and tenant, insolvency, merchants' exchange club, etc.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers.

—A social dance will be given in Lewis' Hall on Thursday night. Mrs. E. Lang and Mrs. J. Dudgeon will have the affair in charge. There will be dancing in the early evening and at 11:30 refreshments will be served.

—Special Agent Pheonix of the U. S. treasury department, has returned to San Francisco. He did not succeed in getting the two members of the Emerald ring living here to return to San Francisco with him.

—A regular meeting of the Church of England Sunday School Teacher's Association will be held on Tuesday at the school room of St. John's church. A paper will be read by the Rev. Percival Jenns, on the subject, "Teacher's difficulties." A good attendance is urged.

—The Pacific Coast Steamship Company is selling first and second class tickets to Cape Town, South Africa, via Sydney, N. S. W. Passengers go by the Oceanic Steamship Line to Sydney and by the Aberdeen Line from Sydney to Cape Town. The fare is $335 cabin and $160 steerage.

—The Easter manoeuvres of the B.C. B.G.A. begun last year will probably be repeated this year. One force will defend some point from attack while another will make an onslaught upon them. The very valuable suggestion that when the "12 o'clock whistles blow" a truce be declared for lunch has already been made.

—The Supreme Grand Lodge, A.O.U.W., will meet in San Francisco in June and it is probable that most of the delegates will visit Victoria after the meeting. Already 100 have promised to come, and arrangements are being made to give them a grand reception. British Columbia delegates will be chosen at the Grand Lodge meeting at Ladner's on May 13. Any proposed amendments to the constitution should be in the hands of the Grand Recorder, Jewell, by Saturday next.

—In war, it is a name, not an army. In politics, it is a name, not a mob. In commerce it is pre-eminently a name for peculiar distinction. The name of Priestley is associated with the manufacture of fine dress fabrics, as Worth is associated with the cut of a gown. Priestley's fabrics are now sold in Canada by first-class dealers. They are made of wool and wool and silk, and are distinguished by an exquisite fineness of texture and a beautiful draping quality. Ladies should ask for Priestley's dress fabrics. The trade mark is "The Varnished Board" on which the goods are rolled.

On Thursday evening next and also on Good Friday, Stainer's Oratario "Crucifixion" will be given in Christ Church Cathedral by the full choir. The solos and duets will be taken by Messrs. Asplaud, Russell, Wollaston and Kent. The oratorio is written for two solo voices, tenor and bass, and a full chorus. The tenor music will be sung by S. Asplaud and the bass by Perry Wollaston, jr., with the exception of the duet, "Now Thou Liftest Thy Divine Petition," which will be sung by E. H. Russell and Herbert Kent. The whole is under the leadership of H. Kent, the choirmaster, and George Pauline will preside at the organ. There will be no admission but a collection will be taken up. The oratorio will be commenced at 8 p.m.

The San Diego Sun, of February 22 says; One of the pupils for the season is wintering at the "Josephine" with his mother. He is the son of Col. Burroxes, aged 10 years, of the British warship Royal Arthur. The boy is a favorite with his fellows. When he heard the talk about saluting the flag, he said to Professor Baldwin, "but my flag is the British flag." The professor said that was right, he should be loyal to his flag, and that if he wished to bring one to make salute he could do so. Therefore a red flag appeared yesterday near the Stars and Stripes, and when the pupils repeated "I give my hand and my heart to my country—one country, one language, one flag," the English boy's hand pointed loyally towards the British Jack."

—A large assortment of goods at half price, by order of the assignees, at Johnston & Co., book store.

—A bible lecture with stereoption views will be given this evening in the R. E. school room by Rev. G. C. King.

—Rev. S. Cleaver will lecture on the Conquest of Mexico in the Sunday school room of the James Bay Methodist church on Wednesday evening.

—John Marlin and William Looney, two drunks, were before Magistrate Macrae. It cost the former $5 and the latter $10. They had both been there before.

—The Young People's Association of Calvary Baptist church give a social this evening. A concert will be given by the same organization two weeks hence.

—Frank Sullivan summoned for being a habitual frequenter of houses of ill-fame did not appear and a warrant for his arrest issued. The police are having their annual spring clean-up.

—Port Angeles is to have an electric lighting plant at a cost of $60,000. It will be operated with water power brought from a dam behind the city through a pipe three feet in diameter.

Rev. E. Robson left for Nanaimo today to assist in revival services there this week in the Halburton street Methodist church. He will be aided in the work by Mrs. D. Robson of New Westminster.

—An at home is to be held at the residence of N. Shakespeare on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the ladies' aid of the Centennial Methodist church. Clement Rowlands has charge of the musical programme.

—To Lease—10 acres of land adjoining the city boundaries will be leased for a term of years in consideration of the provincial taxes being paid and the land cultivated. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad street.

—The school election will take place to-morrow and not to-day as erroneously stated in the Times on Saturday. The date was taken from one of the notices in which the error was originally made. It is expected that a large vote will be cast by ladies who have the right of franchise.

—Two Saanich Indians, both named George, were in the police court this morning charged with having wild ducks in their possession out of season and contrary to the Game Act, 1892. They were convicted in each case, a fine of $25 was imposed, if in default the imprisonment will be 30 days.

—Notices for the election on the Electric Light Loan by-law of $35,000, which takes place on Tuesday, March 20, have been issued by Returning Officer W. K. Bull. The polling booths which are at the usual places are to be open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The election may be carried by a simple majority as provided by the municipal amendment act, 1893.

—The deputation who came over from Vancouver to request the government to provide for the affiliation of the high schools of the province with some Dominion or provincial university, should such be established, returned home satisfied with the result of the interview. They met the premier and minister of finance on Saturday evening and were assured that the government would give the proposition every consideration.

—There was an unusually large attendance at the funeral of the late Joseph Dewsnap which took place yesterday. The members of the A.O.F. and St. George's Society attended in a body. Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge conducted impressive services at the Reformed Episcopal church. The pallbearers were J. Robertson, W. Harrison, J. Partridge, W. Blackmore, Ald. Baker, and A. Jack.

—A London cable of March 7 says:—Prices at the Hudson's Bay company's fur sales this week are showing a marked decline, largely owing to a receipt of unsold furs from New York. This goes to show that London is the only certain fur market. The price of marten has fallen 35 per cent; otter, silver fox, cross fox and red fox have all tumbled 5 per cent, while fisher has dropped 2 1-2 per cent.

—Capt. William Petit, for many years connected with the different sealing schooners sailing out of this port, died yesterday at his home on Fernwood road, after a long illness. He was a native of Jersey, Channel Islands, aged 44 years. He was connected with sailing vessels in Nova Scotia, coming to Victoria about ten years ago. He commanded the Sapphire and other schooners belonging to E. B. Marvin & Co., and then purchased an interest in the Mary Taylor. Last year he had the Mystery. A widow and several children are left. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

—John T. Kelly, a comedian who succeeds invariably in winning a warm place in popular approval, will be seen at the Victoria theatre next Wednesday evening in his new comedy, "McFee of Dublin." Mr. Kelly has a part in this play to which he is admirably suited. He is supported by a capable company of players, including Aimee Angeles, Adelaide Randall, Harry Kelly, and others, who may be relied upon to act the various characters in the play in a most satisfactory manner. A number of new songs, dances and novel specialties will be introduced during the action of the play. The new piece has been highly praised by the press of other cities, and is said to be the funniest play Kelly has ever been seen in.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Joseph Walker, Accidently Kills His Child and Wounds His Wife.

A man named Joseph Walker, a farm laborer, who lives in a cabin on the cross-road between Mount Newton and the Prarie Tavern, in South Saanich, yesterday shot and accidentally killed his five months' old baby girl and wounded his wife. News of the terrible accident was sent to the city last evening and Supt. Hussey and Constable Hutcheson of the provincial police with Dr. George Duncan went out. It was found that the child had been shot through the head and instantly killed and the mother was wounded around the neck and shoulder. The mother's wounds are not serious.

Walker was in the kitchen and his wife and child in a room adjoining where the accident occurred, the charge of shot going through the panels of a door before it struck its victims. The father had just returned from hunting and was in the kitchen removing the caps from an old musket which he had been using when it exploded. The charge went through the panel of the door and struck the baby, who was sitting on the table, in the head. Mrs. Walker was sitting on a chair holding her baby and received part of the charge of small shot in the neck and shoulders. The baby died instantly. The mother's wounds were dressed by Dr. Duncan.

The coroner went out this afternoon to hold an investigation.

THE COAL CAPITAL.

Quiet Times North—Naphtha Fire Water—Building Trade Slack.

J. Ward Bell, of the Nanaimo saw mill, returned last evening from a visit to Haslam's logging camp at Seymour Narrows. He reports times very quiet along the northern coast, the only mill camps running being Haslam's and the Brunette, New Westminster, saw mills. Several hand loggers, however, are continuing their camps.

The Moodyville saw mill company is advertising for tenders for a logging railway five miles long at Reef Point, on the mainland.

A report was current at Seymour Narrows that the body of a large man, with an overcoat on, was seen floating near one of the Islands. It was said the news came from Comox.

The naphtha police launch was met going to make inquiries in regard to a charge of assault laid by an Indian woman against a settler named Heyden.

A good story is told in regard to the Indians getting the better of the police. The steamer Joan took up 50 gallons of fuel (naphtha) for the police boat and landed it at Cape Mudge. When the police arrived for it, the Indians had evidently had what Chief Constable Stewart appropriately termed a "tea party," for they consumed 48 gallons of the hiron skookum fire-water. Pretty tough when the Indians procure free of charge their fire-water from those who are engaged in preventing the traffic.

At one of the architect's offices it is shown pretty clearly that the building operations this spring will be on a very limited scale. With the exception of a frame building to be erected by M. G. Maher, between the opera house and the office of the Telegram, there is no present prospect of any additional business blocks being built this year.

At the opera house on Saturday night, Peter Douglas of Nanaimo met William Murdoch of Northfield in a wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can style. William Morris, of the Quarter Way House, acted as referee. The first fall was scored by Murdoch in six minutes, amid much applause. Douglas won the other two in quick time, and with apparent ease. Another match is being arranged. A great crowd came in from Wellington to witness the bout, and a good deal of money changed hands.

THE PUEBLA DISABLED.

Sighted Twenty Miles South of Flattery—A Tug to the Rescue.

The captain of the bark Glory of the Seas, which arrived from San Francisco last evening, reports that while about twenty miles south of Cape Flattery on Saturday morning he sighted a disabled steamer, supposed to be the City of Puebla, which left here on Friday evening. There was a stiff breeze blowing at the time, and he lost sight of the vessel before long. During the time she was in sight, however, the colliers Costa Rica and Montserrat were alongside the vessel. The former was trying to tow her north, but the hawser broke several times. Later on he met the American tug Wanderer bound for the wreck, one of the colliers having evidently come north for a tug boat. It is supposed that the Montserrat remained with the Puebla until the tug arrived, as the Costa Rica passed up to Nanaimo last evening. The captain of the Costa Rica said nothing about the disabled steamer to the men who went out in the pilot sloop, so it is evident that he was sure that the Wanderer would be able to take her to a safe anchorage. It was reported this afternoon that the Wanderer had reached Port Angeles with her in tow. The Puebla left here at 8 oclock on Friday evening with a large number of passengers.

Marine.

The Barkentine Hilo was wrecked on Feb. 27th, at 4 a.m. off Keauhou, Kau, Hawaiian Island. Captain, wife and twelve men all safe. The vessel a total wreck. She had a cargo of 1,250 tons of coal and was bound from Newcastle, N. S.W., for Honolulu.

The steamer Coquitlam after being refused by Collector Saunders when surrended by the Union Steamship Co., and lying at Port Townsend for months was on Saturday night brought to this city by H. Darling of the company. The vessel will be overhauled here and will enter the freighting trade.

We Want You

To see our $6, $8, and $10 men's tweed suits and our boy's $1, $1.50, and $2 suits. Russell & McDonald's clearing out sale of clothing, opposite the Iron church, Douglas street.

"March to search" is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful invigorator.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
—For $4.—

Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

SAVARY ISLAND MYSTERY.

Three More Arrests—Haun's Career—Whiskey Smuggling Rampant.

Vancouver, March 12.—The Danube arrived from the north this morning with Policeman Bledsoe who has in charge three Indians arrested for connection with the Savary Island murder. They were taken at a potlach at Alert Bay. No trace was found of Lynn.

The postoffice inspector had C. C. Haun arrested Saturday for registering a letter alleged to contain $50, but which contained nothing. The officials were put to much trouble tracing the matter. Haun is known all over the continent through his picture heading an advertisement of a patent medicine, alleged to have in his case effected a marvellous cure. He was a prominent mason and a leading conservative organizer in eastern Canada.

The Naas river cannery will probably not re-open this season.

Whiskey smuggling is said by the Danube people to be rampant all along the coast.

Senator Reid left for Ottawa to-day.

J. J. Brooks, a prominent farmer was committed to trial this morning for conveying property so as to defraud his creditors.

To Penetrate Alaska.

San Francisco, March 12.—Prince Galitzen of Russia, who was in this city several months ago, has returned here en route to Russia. He contemplates taking a long trip on horseback from St. Petersburg to San Francisco via Siberia and Behring straits, accompanied by a large retinue with arms, ammunition, horses and supplies. On reaching Alaskan territory the party will journey in the interior and work down south over the mountains.

Behring Sea Patrol.

Vallejo, Cal., March 12.—Mare Island navy yard is livelier than it has been for twenty years. Work is being rushed, particularly on the Monterey, Alert and Manadnock. A large force of machinists and boiler makers work over time on the two first named. The authorities look for an even greater rush between now and April 1st, when the Behring sea patrol is supposed to be in readiness. Up to the present only the Mohican and Alert have been repaired. Quite a fleet has been ordered from different parts of the world for this duty, and these vessels will require more or less repairs at the Island before going north.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

PROCRASTINATION
IS STILL THE
Thief of Time
Day by Day

It steals the profits of the man who waits to advertise until to-morrow.

Cameron

Never waits till to-morrow, but advertises bargains to-day and every day.

Bargains To-Day

In Men's and Boys' Print Shirts and Underwear.

Try Cameron's plan, and don't wait until to-morrow, but secure your bargains to-day.

55 Johnson Street.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

To the Electors of Victoria.

I beg to intimate that I am a candidate for election as School Trustee and respectfully solicit your support.

LEWIS HALL, D. D. S.

March 9th, 1894.

Place a Cake
OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufacturers.

Argyle House

YOU

Ought to call and get a pair of our Black Seamless

Stockings.

OUR

White Satin Striped

Muslins

At 10c. a yard, are the best value in the market this season.

Embroideries

from 3c. a yard.

Unbleached Apron and Pinafore Linen, 10c. a yard.

J. Horner & Co.

Two Little Girls in Blue

Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing a line at

$1.75 per pair.

Daisy Bell

Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.

A. B. Erskine,
Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Noite & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

LIME.

ATKINS & BROS.

Have assumed their old business and are now ready to deliver LIME to all parts of the city at 50 cents a barrel. It is the best Lime in the Province and has stood the test for the last sixteen years.

Office and Warehouse, No. 3 Flanders St., Near Government

mr 2-1mo

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
23rd January, 1894. 224

COUPON.

America Photographed.

PART 1.

Bring or send this Cupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 1 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

Cut out now and present before the end of next week as this cupon will be withdrawn at that time, or the opportunity to secure Part One will be lost.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND

The Crushing Rebuff Suffered by Lord Salisbury.

THE IDENTITY OF JACK THE RIPPER

These Who go to Church—The Awful Results of Jabez Balfour's Perfidy—High Priced Tea—Bank of England Affairs.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Southport, Feb. 20.—The following paragraph is taken from a provincial journal; there is no doubt there is a deal of truth in it:

"Lord Salisbury has received a rebuff almost unexampled in the history of politics, and his party have to thank him for a humiliation which has gone far to destroy the prestige of the opposition. His own nephew has accepted without protest the annulling of amendments which Lord Salisbury exerted his entire strength to force into the fabric of the local government bill. His close allies have repudiated him with every appearance of contempt. The bill has been restored to its original shape by majorities two and three times larger than the normal majority of the government."

At last the mysteries of the murders perpetrated by "Jack the Ripper" has been cleared up, so far, that is, as the identity of the author of the crimes is concerned. The notorious criminal is now said to be an inmate of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and there is reason to believe that at last the identity has been established and the criminal now placed beyond the power of committing much further mischief. The theory of Mr. Forbes Winslow that the criminal was insane has turned out to be correct. The man is now "in the final and most troublesome stage of lunacy, having lost his self-respect," and his case is one which has peculiar interest for the study of criminal lunacy, for the psychologist, and for the students of biology generally.

A house to house visitation promoted by the Leeds Nonconformist Ministers' Association has resulted in a report, from which it appears that altogether rather more than 50,000 families were visited, of whom nearly 10,000 declared that they do not attend any place of worship. Upwards of 1200 were out when the visitors called, and 493 refused to give any information. Roughly speaking, the remainder declared themselves as going to church or chapel. A point deemed worthy of remark is the variety of reasons offered for non-attendance. Publicans, tramway employees, carriage proprietors and drivers, and milk men complain of lack of opportunity; while remarks like these are quoted: "Thinks he wants fresh air and gets it on Sunday." "Too tired to go out on Sundays." A stapler objection is, "Those who go are no better than they ought to be." One man says he regularly attends nowhere; while another answers the question, "What particular church are you connected with?"—"Co-operative stores." A third offers the remark that he "has no desire to send his children to Sunday school; that institution is for the lower classes, and not for the middle classes." Another was found to be "too much occupied with the dog to talk." In answer to the question, "Would you welcome a visit from the minister," etc., one person (a woman) replies, "Oh, yes; any who wish to call, I could perhaps enlighten them a bit."

The continual references to the likelihood or otherwise of Jabez Spencer Balfour being brought back to this country may appear tiresome to some readers, unless the appalling and widespread misery wrought by the "Liberator" crash be taken into account. The stories of ruin, poverty, despair, death and insanity which have reached the administrators of the relief fund are perfectly heartbreaking. They suggest that, black as the company-promoting record has been in the past, there has been nothing to equal this since the bursting of the Darien bubble. So far it is known that 32 persons have died of broken hearts, five are in lunatic asylums and 1300 helpless women are among the victims whose little all has been swept away, leaving them to the world's cold charity. Tradesmen, clergymen, ministers, schoolmasters, governesses and teachers, who had stinted themselves in many ways to make provision for their old age, find themselves beggared when they are no longer fitted for employment. An educated lady of gentle birth, aged 55, who has worked hard since the age of 17, writes that she can only sob out at night, "What will become of me? oh, God! I have worked so hard and looked forward to my little home with my books, so lovingly; save me, oh, save me from the work house." The aggregate losses of the applicants already on the books of the fund is upwards of £622,000. In view of facts like these is there any wonder that there is a passionate—an almost frenzied—desire that justice shall be done?

Whether or not a general election is within measureable distance, the political wire-pullers are very busy "trotting out" their candidates. With the past week over a score of would-be M. P.'s have packed their carpet bags and intimated that they are ready to respond to the call of the electors whensoever that may come. How many of these candidates are desirous of going to St. Stephen's for the benefit of their constituents, and how many for the purpose of grinding their own axes, is a question the reply to which is is somewhat difficult for an outsider to give. But it really is hard to imagine what interest a London barrister can have in the affairs of Barrow-on-Furness, for instance, or a retired soap-boiler from the Midlands in the political convictions of Gateshead-on-Tyne.

The figures of the "Drink bill" for 1893 show a decrease of expenditure on intoxicants amounting altogether to £2,011,433. This, although a large sum, does not quite amount to 1 1-2 per cent. on the expenditure of the year. When the years are compared it appears that £231,387 more was spent upon beer in 1893 than in 1892, but £1,830,104 less on spirits and £412,716 less on wine. The amount spent per head of the total population is £3 12s. 3d., as against £3 13s. 11d. in 1892, £3 15s. in 1891, and £3 14s. 4d. in 1890. When the expenditure is analyzed as to the relative positions of the three kingdoms, it appears that England spends £3 18s., Scotland, £3 0s. 5d., and Ireland, £2 2s. 9d.

A "novel, curious and beautiful performance" was given last week for the first time at the London Aquarium. Mlle. Wilters, who has performed with success in two Parisian theatres, Jancel with exquisite skill and grace a skirt dance in a den of lions. The effect was quite weird, suggesting witchcraft and all sorts of uncanniness, says a correspondent. The lions were kept in awe by their trainer, who was armed with a whip and a spear. Two of them were females, and they seemed subdued enough; but a male was decidedly ferocious, and repeatedly struck, cat-like, with his paws at the trainer and the danseuse. Yet all appeared to be fascinated and, as it were, hypnotised by the dancing, or rather, perhaps, by the colored lime-lights thrown on the lady when the stage was in darkness. The home secretary's attention has been called to the danger of this performance by a question in the commons by Sir D. Macfarlane.

F. C. Selous the explorer and hunter has instructed his solicitors, who have issued a writ claiming damages for libel against Mr. Labouchere, M. P., in respect of certain disparaging criticisms recently passed upon him in the columns of Truth in connection with affairs in Matabeleland.

"Stands Scotland where she stood?" is a pertinent enquiry, suggested by the fact that adulterated oatmeal sold in London proves to have been imported, with all its faults and imperfections from Leith. If this does not make Caledonians in London stern and wild it will be surprising, for there are three things which a Scotchman with a drop of patriotic blood in his veins will not stand tampering with—to wit, oatmeal, snuff and whiskey. To such a one a bean mash or some other spurious imitation is an intolerable substitute for oatmeal, and he is likely to make things hum when he discovers that his morning meal is chaff.

The Thirteen Club held a meeting last week end, and it was largely attended. Of course the chairman wore a tippet of peacock feathers, which are thought to be peculiarly unlucky, and visitors had to enter a room under a ladder. The address of the evening was on "The superstitions of great men and women." It was delivered by the president, W. H. Blanch, who began by saying "that branches of the club would be forthwith formed in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Holland, India, and the colonies, and that he hoped it would become a charitable society second only to the Freemasons. Perhaps the instances given of the superstitions of great people were not very new nor very important. Theodore Hook believed he had seen the Flying Dutchman off the Cape of Good Hope. Charles Dickens hated Friday, and was seriously grieved when the deed conveying Gad's Hill to him was executed on that day. The late E. L. Blanchard the pantomimiest, believed in astrology, and so did Lord Lytton, who also dreaded—but surely there was a rational fear rather than a superstition—being buried alive."

A small consignment of tea from the Mount Vernon estate, Ceylon, was sold last week by public auction at the Commercial salesrooms, Mincing Lane, at £8 10s. a pound. It was pronounced to be the finest ever grown.

It is probable that the levee held yesterday at St. James's palace will be the only one held by the Prince of Wales this year. The Duke of York will hold the second of the season, and he will in all likelihood have this duty relegated to him as a rule thereafter.

The Queen's own rooms at the Villa Fabbricotti (three in number), which are on the first floor, will be almost entirely furnished from Windsor, and supplies of linen, plate, china, glass, and household stores are also to be sent out from England. The grounds of the villa are laid out in terraces, and they are well shaded, while the view from the large terrace just outside the windows commands the whole city of Florence, with the valley of the Arno beyond. The Queen is to stay at the villa from March 22 until April 19, according to present arrangements, and Her Majesty will travel to Coburg on leaving Florence.

The coming university boat race is just beginning to attract attention among Londoners and for the next few weeks the progress made by either crew will be watched with interest by every cockney rowing man. The Cambridge president seems to have had a great deal of trouble in getting a suitable crew together, but at last has succeeded. The Oxford boat this year will carry a very heavy crew. At present there is only one of the eight inside 12 stone, while two of them are not very much short of 14 stone each. The dark blues appear to be a good all round team and it is said that the boat travels through rough water splendidly.

The parliamentary golfers are making arrangements for their annual match. Since this event was instituted three years ago the spread of golf around London has been extraordinarily great. The popularity of the game has brought the private speculator into the field. Golf is being run by companies—out of which the promoters hope to make a handsome profit. What an excellent ground Beacon Hill Park would be for the game. The ladies are as great players as the gentlemen.

The St. Patrick's Day banquet in London this year gives every promise of being the most successful gather of its kind ever held in the metropolis. The banquet will be held in the Venetian room of the Holborn restaurant. Invitations have been extended to the leading Nationalist members and several of these gentlemen have already intimated their intention of being present.

It is stated to be settled that the Shah will visit England towards the end of July, having first been to St. Petersburg and Berlin, accompanied by his favorite son, Prince Massoon Mirza. As the Khedive and possibly the German emperor will be in England about the same period, the duties of arranging for the several royal and imperial receptions may prove somewhat difficult.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Midland railway held last week the chairman moved the adoption of the report and declared a dividend of three per cent. They never contemplated last meeting so long a continuance of the coal strike, which had resulted in the gross receipts being decreased by £737,000, the reduced expenditure notwithstanding. It must be gratifying, he said, to any business undertaking to feel that they could stand such an enormous loss without absolute disaster.

Educated animals are in much favor just now in connection with music hall entertainments. One of the latest is Miss Scottie, a card playing collie, which has been astonishing the audiences at the Tracadero in London. She is well up, not only in the art of quick calculation and in the mysteries of the game of single "Nap," but can actually distinguish colors and will pick you out any article you care to ask for if it happens to be anywhere about the premises.

Henry Irving has made arrangements during his American visit for the transference bodily—horse, foot and artillery—of the pantomime of "Cinderella" from the Lyceum theatre, London, to New York. This is the first time in the history of English theatricals that an English pantomime has been bodily transported across the Atlantic. All the members of the present company are to go. The visit is to extend to nearly three months.

The death is announced of Aynsley Cook, the well known vocalist in the Carl Rosa Opera Company after a brief illness. He early associated himself with the above company, and from that time to his death, a period of more than 30 years, he never severed his connection, and the value of his adherence may be gauged from the fact that his repertory included no less than 60 operas.

The general meeting of the Bank of England, which will take place at the beginning of next month, is expected to be unusually lively. Expression will be given to the somewhat promiscuous charges that have been circulated against the establishment. Meanwhile the bank has been setting its house to rights in more ways than one. There has been a revision of salaries affecting the higher officials, several of whom have received a material increase of income. Again, the two ladies from Girton, who have been placed in command of the female clerks, are being rapidly perfected in their duties. For the clerks of the inferior class a smoking room has been provided for use in the afternoon.

Within the past few weeks Edinburgh has accepted estimates for £24,000 for electric lighting, and Blackpool has decided to spend a like amount for the extension of electrical works, while Stafford has received parliamentary sanction to borrow £20,000 for similar ends. The application of the power to lighting, printing, pumping, haulage, etc., is more extensive week by week. It is significant of much that the installation at Great Massingham has shown village lighting to be as economical by this process as by any other, and its adoption in small places will probably become general.

An interest relic of militant nonconformity will shortly disappear. The old Fetter Lane chapel in London is condemned to suffer the tender mercies of the auctioner's hammer. Admirers of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon will recall that his father was pastor of this little place. The present building was built in the middle of last century; but on the same site was erected in 1660 an independent chapel of which Dr. Thomas Goodwin, the great Puritan theologian, was first pastor.

With the approach of the new parliamentary session a good deal of anxiety is being felt amongst the Liberal rank and file in reference to the budget. Liberal opinion is certainly very strong that a new departure must be made by the chancellor of the exchequer. It is felt that if Sir William Harcourt does not rise to the occasion he will not only dash the prospects of radicalism at the next general election, but will seriously injure his parliamentary position. The excuses of a falling revenue and trade depression will not satisfy when it has been shown that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Ackland have proved themselves capable of throwing themselves into the forward movement.

JOHN HALL.

How Many Words Do You Use?

How many words are included in the vocabulary of ordinary persons? Prof. Max Muller thinks an English farm laborer would not have more than three hundred words in actual use, and the same writer declares that a well educated man, who has been at the university, and who reads the bible, Shakespeare and the daily papers, together with circulating library books, seldom uses more than 300 or 400 words in actual conversation. A contributor to Cassell's Saturday Journal has been at considerable pains to check these theories, and the conclusion he arrives at is that the figures given are too small. Farm hands, he finds, are able to name all the common objects of the farm, and to do this involves the use of more than the entire number of these hundred words allotted to them. Then by going through a dictionary and excluding compound words, or words not in pretty constant use, he found that there were, under the letter "s" alone, 1,018 words that are to be found in ordinary people's vocabulary. It would be nearer the truth to say that the English agricultural laborers uses 1,500 words, and knows, or can guess, the meaning of 1,500 more, and that intelligent farm hands and artisans command 4,000 words, while educated people have at call from 8,000 to 10,000. Journalists are credited with 12,000.

How to Breathe Properly.

Are you short breathed, gaspy of utterance? When you try to inhale deeply do you lift shoulders and chest and contract the abdominal muscles?

Then you do not know how to breathe properly. What is proper breathing? How to breathe is a greatly disputed subject among teachers, speakers and singers. If one closely observes the breathing of healthy, unrestricted children one can quickly determine what is normal breathing. The principal action of a child's breathing is in the lower part of the torso, the abdominal muscles rising and falling with every breath. This is the normal breath of men and animals. There are certain abnormal conditions under which there is no action in the abdominal muscles.

There are various exercises to teach the right habit of breathing. If respiratory exercises begin with exhalation instead of inhalation, good results will quicker follow. Breathing exercises are also of great value in quieting the nervous system, particularly when the breathing is slower and fuller than is normal. Here is the first exercise:

Lying prone upon the back, place one hand upon the chest, the other upon the abdomen forward of the hip joints; slowly and audibly exhale the breath; then close the lips and let the air flow into the lungs through the nostrils. Keep the chest quiet during the exercise, and when complete control of the chest is gained take this exercise in sitting, then in standing position.

Hollows in the neck may be filled out by good breathing exercises. Here is one recommended for that purpose:

After exhaling, inhale as deep a breath as possible, expanding the back, the sides and the abdominal walls. Hold the breath until its retention requires a strained effort. When it is expired be careful that the chest does not collapse.

As the abdominal muscles forcibly contract the diaphragm rises and the air in the lower cells of the lungs is expelled upward to their apexes, thus expanding that portion of the lung tissue that is the least active during normal breathing and thereby strengthening it. The apexes of the lungs, remember, are the parts first affected in pulmonary consumption.

If this exercise be thoroughly done, as the abdominal muscles contract the neck hollows will be filled out, and if followed up persistently they will disappear.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. Max O'Rell says he has found only two nations where women are the leaders—France and America. In America, from the age of eighteen, a girl is allowed almost every liberty—she takes the rest. In France the women are not frivolous, he maintains, as is commonly supposed. They have a knowlege of their husband's business, and a voice in the management of his affairs.—New York Herald.

* * *

The gospel "push-cart," a little portable chapel, lighted by electricity and moved about three men or a horse, is coming into use in Australia. It is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 6 feet high. It is carpeted and has chairs and an organ, while one side can be let down, forming a platform.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Ltd.
CELEBRATED CUTLERY
TRADE MARK
JAS. HUTTON & CO. MONTREAL & TORONTO
AGENTS FOR CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar.	12 30 P M	6 30 P M		WELLINGTON	Lv.	8 30 A M	2 00 P M	
	12 35	6 35	4	Northfield		8 34	2 04	4
	12 41	6 41	8	Departure Bay		8 38	2 08	8
	12 45	6 45	10	Quennell		8 41	2 11	10
	12 51	6 51	14	Extension		8 47	2 17	14
	12 57	6 57	18	Cedar		8 53	2 23	18
	1 03	7 03	23	Nanaimo		8 47	2 17	23
	1 07	7 07	26	Haslam		8 43	2 13	26
	1 11	7 11	29	Cassidy		8 39	2 09	29
	1 17	7 17	34	Ladysmith		8 33	2 03	34
	1 27	7 27	43	Chemainus		8 23	1 53	43
	1 37	7 37	52	Crofton		8 13	1 43	52
	1 45	7 45	60	Somenos		8 05	1 35	60
	1 51	7 51	66	Duncans		7 59	1 29	66
	2 00	8 00	75	Cobble Hill		7 50	1 20	75
	2 08	8 08	83	Shawnigan Lake		7 42	1 12	83
	2 15	8 15	90	McPherson's		7 35	1 05	90
	2 23	8 23	98	Koksilah		7 27	1 00	98
	2 31	8 31	106	Duncans		7 19	12 52	106
	2 41	8 41	116	Somenos		7 09	12 42	116
	2 51	8 51	126	Cowichan Station		7 00	12 32	126
Lv.	3 00 P M	9 00 P M	135	DUNCANS	Ar.	6 50 A M	12 22 P M	135
				MALAHAT				
				VICTORIA				

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

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THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

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JAPAN and CHINA.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria	Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma	Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul	Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria	Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma	April 4th
Steamship Mogul	April 25th
Steamship Victoria	May 15th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria

Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N. P.R.R. Co., Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Rates to all Points East and Southeast

$5.00 to $10.00

Cheaper than via any other route. Luxurious Sleepers and Elegant Upholstered Tourist Sleeping Cars, running through without change to

Boston,
Montreal,
Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
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All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

HONOLULU, by O. & R. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,070 tons) Saturday, March 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa....Thursday, April 5th, at 2 p. m. Or immediately on arrival of the English mails

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

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CAPT. WM. WEBSTER Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

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E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way For a as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Cr'wsn.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Yaldes Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, 117 Store street.

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THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

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ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE UPPER COUNTRY.

Progress of Events Throughout the Great Interior.

(Kootenay Star.)

Several of the sub-contractors on the R. & A. L. Ry. expect to complete their work by the 15th instant.

A petition is being largely signed and will be forwarded to Ottawa praying that Revelstoke may be made a customs port of entry.

The fame of the old Rip Van Winkle claim seems to have been noised abroad considerably, and there was other local parties waiting the opening of the trail to go up and shake it. As it was, the Terryberry brothers got in their stakes none too soon, for the next day a gentleman walked into their camp, having walked up from Revelstoke for the purpose of staking off the very identical bit of ground. This was Mr. O. D. Hoar, the well-known Lardeau prospector, who quietly left town last Sunday. Finding his intentions 'forestalled' he made no locations and returned with Messrs Terryberry.

Dan Savoy came up from the Lardeau this week, but only spent one day in town, returning to Trout lake on Tuesday. Being an inveterate hunter he brought two fine cariboo heads. He also has about 18 oz. gold dust and nuggets which he had mined in the gravel of Lardeau creek. He said there were seven or eight other men working placers there who had done much better than him. He might have had a great deal more gold had he not spent so much time hunting. They were all turning their attention to gold mining now, as it paid better than silver. He stated that gold was to be found in paying quantities in almost any of the creeks in the Trout Lake district.

The papers of the South Riding have been kicking at the unequal representation accorded them as compared with that of the North Riding, as the southern voters' list contains a hundred or so more names. In the legislative assembly on Monday, in committee of the whole house, the dividing line between the two ridings was shifted to commence at the 49th parallel so as to even up the population, and now Trial Creek, Robson and Fire Valley are included in the North Riding, so that the Columbia river, from its extreme northern point at Canoe river in Big Bend to the U.S. boundary, is in Revelstoke division.

(Inland Sentinel.)

Up Bridge river last week the Indians killed 70 deer in two days.

Rev. A. Shildrick of Kamloops, has been offered and accepted the rectorship of Trinity cathedral, New Westminster.

Sam Armour, of the North Thompson, last week shot a splendid specimen of the bald headed eagle. It measured eight feet from tip to tip.

There is quite a lot of good unsurveyed land at the back of Salmon Arm valley, and land seekers are patiently waiting for the government to survey it out, as all, or nearly all, the surveyed land is taken up.

Sumner, Bolton, and Savage have built a fine bridge across the Salmon river.

J. D. Lawder this week sold two carloads, or 40 head of splendid steers, fed during the winter at his ranch on the Nicola road. They would average about 1,400 the head. W. Porter, of Victoria, was the purchaser. The shipment was made from Spence's Bridge.

Quite a number of Indians have been wing damming the Fraser, near town. They have made some money notwithstanding all the difficulties they have encountered. The Gott Bros.' wing dam met with some misfortune, as it gave way several times. However, their prospects are good, 20 and 25 cents to the pan.

H. Pinn, representing the Edison General Electrical company, was in Kamloops on Wednesday, when he met the street committee of the city council, which is enquiring into the question of the city obtaining its own electric lighting plant, and discussed prices of machinery and other appliances with them and the mayor. Mr. Pinn is pushing the sale of electric plants for mines, which, from the ease with which power can be conveyed from the engine and dynamos to where the drill or other machinery is to be used, obviates the necessity of taking boiler and fuel into what are sometimes almost inaccessible places.

(Golden Era.)

The appropriation for the wagon road and "North Star Road" meets with general approval. When the wagon road is finished it will give a through communication between Golden and Kalispell.

The bridge across Bull river is finished and is first class in very respect.

The cattle have all done well so far and the ranchers will have plenty of hay left.

Joseph Strong from the B.C.S.R.R. reports good progress with right of way in the Crow's Nest.

Mr. Phillips, J.P., the Indian Agent, has resigned, to accept a provincial appointment at Tobacco Plains. His resignation is regretted.

D. Griffith who went to Victoria to close up a mining deal with a London syndicate is expected here shortly, his mission has been a success.

The Wells and Taylor mine is still showing up well, and the "Banks" mine of Wild Horse Creek makes an admirable showing.

A school will open at Fort Steele the coming summer to fill a long felt want.

THE CHINESE.

To the Editor: In his second letter Captain H. J. Robertson begins by saying: "I wish to be fully understood that I do not write with the view of injuring Asiatics." Oh, no! he would not even have the Chinese injured; no, but "grant them freely all the rights we obtained from them at the point of the bayonet." By a most unjust war Great Britain forced China to admit opium and to open her country to foreign trade. Justin McCarthy, in "A History of Our Own Times," vol. I., page 133, calls it "The Opium War." He says: "Reduced to plain words, the principle for which we fought in the China war was the right of Great Britain to force a peculiar trade upon a foreign people in spite of the government and all such public opinion as there was of the nation." "We asserted or at least acted on the assertion of a claim so unreasonable and even so monstrous that it never could have been made upon any nation strong enough to render its assertion a matter of serious responsibility."

The Hon. W. E. Gladstone said at the time: "Although the Chinese were undoubtedly guilty of much absurd phraseology, of much exaggerated pride, and of some excess, justice, in my opinion, is with them; and whilst they, the pagans, the semi-civilized barbarians, have it on their side, we the enlightened Christians, are pursuing objects at variance both with justice and religion. A war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated to cover this country with permanent disgrace, I do no know, and have not read of."

And now H. J. R. would "grant them freely all the rights we obtained from them at the point of the bayonet." We would not dare to treat the French, Germans or Russians so, though the latter are not at all superior, in most things, to the Chinese.

He says: "Admit bona fide merchants to reside and trade freely (except in opium poison)." He must know that all white men in China are not bona fide merchants, nor are they missionaries of the gospel, but many of them are the emissaries of the evil one, who continually debauch the Chinese for their own gain. We talk of the Chinese taking away the employment of white men in this country. Why the introduction of steamers by white men throw tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of junkmen and other laborers out of the employment by which they gained their meagre living. This he, a captain or pilot in Chinese waters, will not surely deny.

Again he says: "Through the mistaken policy of foreign governments, urged upon them by the Exeter Hall style of twaddle and the retaliation cry, much blood has been shed and bitter hatred enkindled. At the present time in China and Japan the cry is, 'turn out the missionaries,' brought about principally by the actions of these missionaries." What is the "Exeter Hall style of twaddle?" If any of your readers have read reports of the Exeter Hall meetings they will know that the burden of all the speeches made there is, "Do justly man with man as before God." Could any foreign policy carried out on such lines cause "much blood to be shed and bitter hatred enkindled?" When he says that the cry "turn out the barbarians," is "brought about principally by the actions of these missionaries," he simply does not know what he is talking about. Another sentence of his would have more truth in it if it were changed to "the very slight good done by the missionaries is out of all proportion to the harm done by white men who are not missionaries, unless it be of Satan."

He writes: "The educated Chinese say the Christian doctrine is senseless jargon." The educated Greeks and Romans, in the early days of Christianity, said worse of it than that, but did that make it so? Tacitus calls Christianity "a pernicious superstition;" that Christians were "hateful for their crimes," "the enemies of the human race." Here are some of the things of which they were accused: They worshiped an ass' head; they ate the flesh and drank the blood of murdered innocents; they rioted in indiscriminate licentiousness and unnatural crimes. The younger Pliny, governor of Bithynia under the Emperor Trajan, writing to his master, calls Christianity "an absurd and excessive superstition," "this contagious superstition." Most of the great and learned men of the world in these days have a very different idea of Christianity from that of Tacitus of Pliny, and so will it come to be in China, but as yet in China, as in the Roman empire in Paul's time, "not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called," but "the poor have the gospel preached to them," and some of them accept it and live lives conformable to its teachings. Does not H. J. R. himself consider that "the Christian doctrine is senseless jargon?" I should not be surprised to hear that he does. To quote him again: "The coolie will say anything you wish. They are very cunning and fully alive to the benefits to be derived in knowing foreign languages, and will do or say anything to gain this or any other object. This is made use of to justify the reports of the number of converts made." The recklessness of this assertion will be seen when I tell you that the vast majority of the 50,000, or thereabout, adult Chinese Christians are away in the interior where they never see the face of a white man except that of the missionary when he visits them three or four times a year. What benefit can they derive from knowing foreign languages? They have never heard a word of any foreign language in their lives, unless, perhaps, as I have been asked many a time, they say to the missionary, "Teacher, say a few words of your language that we may hear what it is like?" And the missionary graffies them. I have known hundreds of Chinese Christians in China, but cannot remember more than four or five who knew any English at all, and these learned what they know of it in California; all are preachers of the gospel, and two of them are ordained ministers.

H. J. R. says again: "They never fail to take every possible chance of robbing foreigners." Mr. Editor, hundreds of missionaries travel alone through all the provinces of China, and seldom meet with anything worse than a few impolite epithets and perhaps a few stones. I have travelled in four provinces, hundreds of miles from any white man, remaining among the Chinese for months at a time, once seven months without even a Christian Chinese companion or any acquaintance save those I made in that strange town of about 30,000 inhabitants, and I never was robbed but once, and that by my own servant, of about thirty cents and a few tins of condensed milk; besides he left me a few small bills to pay. The Chinese have sometimes robbed and murdered white men—these I will allow H. J. R. to bring to your notice—but the outrages committed by the white men on the Chinese exceed them many fold. There is abundant evidence, in both Chinese and foreign records, to show that the Chinese were formerly better disposed towards foreigners than they now are, and that the change has been brought about in a large measure by the acts of the foreigners.

Of all the cries against the Chinese, the cry against them, by these white men, that they are immoral, is the most hypocritical. I could a tale unfold of the immoralities of white men in China which would make the ears of all those who heard tingle. Let any one read the papers of our own country and city, and they will be ready to say with me, "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." C. A. COLMAN.

214 Pandora avenue.

Purify the blood, tone the nerves, and give strength to the weakened organs and the body by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

Those Who Will be Affected Denounce the Premier's Bill.

The bill to levy succession duties introduced in the legislature on Friday by Premier Davie is not going to be allowed to pass unchallenged. The measure has caused a great deal of adverse criticism among the residents of the city whose estates would be affected by it. It is probable that a deputation will wait upon the government to protest against the passage of it.

One gentleman whose estates would have to pay a large amount of duty to the government should the bill pass, criticized the measure and the introducer of it. "Of course," he said, "it is only a scheme of Davie's to try and catch the votes of the masses. Davie knows that there is a large body of people who will say, 'Oh, those men have got lots of money; let their estates pay the bill.' He certainly has another object in view, which is to obtain money in this way to straighten out the finances of the province, which his government have allowed to get into pretty bad shape. The bill will naturally prevent any of us who can afford it from making any bequests for charitable purposes. But this is by no means the worst of the bill. It will prevent wealthy men from coming to the province to make their home and will make many who are now here invest their money where the government cannot take part of it from their children after they die. There is another very unfair thing about it. Take, for instance, two estates each worth $100,000. One is divided among ten legatees and the other between two. It would not be so hard for the legatees who received $50,000 each to pay the duty of $4,000 which they would be called on to pay under the succession bill, but it would be hard for the legatees of the other estate, who would inherit much smaller amounts, to pay the duty. I could instance you a case where a wealthy resident of the city is to receive $100,000 in a few months from a corporation in payment of a mortgage. There is no doubt that if the bill is passed that $100,000 will be sent where it will not be taxed to the extent of $5,000 after the death of the party in question. You will find other Victorians taking their money out of the province. We pay taxes on our money, which many of us have earned during half a century of hard work in the province, and our children will pay taxes on it after we are gone, and there is no reason why there should be a duty on it when we die. The charitable institutions will pay the duty, however, as the moderately well to do man who supports such institutions will refrain from giving donations and leaving bequests, knowing that after his death his money will be taxed for that purpose."

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said Electors at Room No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Friday, March 9, 1894, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them as a member of the School Board of Trustees for Victoria City.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows: The candidates shall be nominated in writing, the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at an time between the date of the notice and 2 p. m. of the day of the nomination.

And in the event of a poll being necessary such poll shall be opened at the above named room, No. 5, Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Tuesday, 13th March, 1894.

Of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 3rd day of March, 1894.

W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

mar 7

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Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.
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INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY
The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.
The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.
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CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Thomas Kirkpatrick, formerly in business in Oshawa, died in Whitby jail from natural causes.

A French-Canadian Liberal club has been organized in Ottawa. Dr. St. Jean is honorary president.

A crystal of topaz has been discovered in Leeds. This is supposed to be the first stone of the kind ever found in Ontario.

The post office at Oakville was entered by burglars. The safe was blown open and over $300 in stamps and money were stolen.

Henry Bowden, a prominent citizen of Kingston, died suddenly. Some years ago he ran as an independent candidate for the commons in Frontenac.

Annie Beatty, a nine year old girl, while sliding down stairs in the Scott street school, St. Thomas, fell off head first and received fatal injuries.

John Hunter, of Ayr, aged 60, village lamp lighter, suicided by taking Paris green. He is supposed to have been out of his mind at the time.

The Paris Presbytery has declined to submit to the General Assembly a resolution in favor of refusing membership to persons who use intoxicating liquors as beverages.

Mrs. Ellen Hall, ex-assistant postmaster at Khiva, in the county of Huron, was on complaint of Post Office Inspector Baker, charged with using cancelled postage stamps on letters. She admitted her guilt and was fined $20.

Samuel McDonnell, one of the candidates for Inverness county for the house of assembly, Nova Scotia, was to-day appointed a member of the executive council. He was a member of the house of commons from 1874 to 1878.

The Montreal board of trade will join with the Industrial Exhibition association in applying to the Dominion government for permission to hold a Dominion exhibition there next year and for a grant to aid in the undertaking.

Martin & Co., Montreal, furriers, on whom the Bank of Toronto has made a demand for assignment, have failed. The liabilities are said to be $50,000 and the assets $80,000. E. J. Angers, notary, of Quebec, has also failed. Liabilities, $43,000.

Two hundred immigrants arrived this morning by special train from Halifax, on their way to the Northwest, where they intend purchasing farms. They are all well to do English farmers. Among them are a number of English farmers who have already taken up land in Manitoba and who are returning home from a visit to their native land.

Brother Pratt, of the Evangelist Brotherhood training home at Wolverhampton, England, is on his way to Vancouver. He was sent out by the Bishop of Lichfield diocese to engage in church work among the miners in the Rockies. Bro. Pratt is the first of the Brothers to come out to Canada. They will establish mission homes in British Columbia.

The seizure of the American schooner Bridgewater about six years ago off Nova Scotia for an alleged breach of the Canadian customs laws has a sequel in an item contained in the auditor-generals report. The customs department has had to pay the sum of $6,558 as damages and costs to the owners of the Bridgewater because the seizure was illegal and unjustified.

An important civic financial deal has just been concluded by Montreal. The city loan of one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, falling due on the 10th inst., has been renewed at 4 per cent. net, which is considered a very fair rate. The city has likewise borrowed four hundred thousand dollars from the Bank of British North America at 4 per cent. The first named sum was obtained from Coats, Sons & Co.

A destructive fire occurred at Jordan, Ont., in which sixteen buildings were consumed. The fire originated in S. C. Hizsburger's carriage works, which were totally destroyed, together with J. R. Saur's hotel and outbuildings, the town hall, Everhart's store, three houses belonging to Miss Bradt and J. Law's store. The total loss is estimated to be about $15,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. It is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Blake, Lash & Cassels, acting for the Consumers' Cordage company, of St. John, N. B., have commenced a suit against Thomas H. and John Connor, formerly owners of the Canada twine factories at St. John, now the property of the plaintiffs. The latter claim that the Connors by accepting the position of managers of the government's new cordage factory in Kingston penitentiary violated the agreement made with them to the effect that they should not again engage in the manufacture of cordage in Canada.

The famous case of the Canada Revue against Archbishop Fabre is causing trouble in legal circles in Montreal. The case is now fixed to be heard before Judge Pagnuelo on March 12. Judge Pagnuelo has always been known as a strong defender of the church's pretensions, and the advocates for the Revue do not like the idea of the case being heard before him. It is understood an effort will be made to excuse him on this ground, failing in which the Revue's counsel will endeavor to put the case over until next term, when another judge will be sitting.

An immense deputation, representing all the religious denominations, interviewed the Ontario government in opposition to Dr. Ryerson's bill now before the legislature abolishing the tax exemption of churches and cemeteries. They regarded the proposition as sacrilegious, and state that the abolition of exemptions would result in the erection of inferior church buildings. Premier Mowat's reply was non-committal, although he is evidently not favorably disposed towards taxing church property unless charitable and other exempted institutions are similarly treated.

The annual report of the minister of education of Ontario for 1893 has been issued. The registered public school population is 505,238, with an average attendance of 253,830. The number of established schools was 5,903 and the number of teachers 8,480. Expenditures amounted to $4,053,918, or $8.40 per pupil. This equals an expenditure of $1.92 per head of population. Roman Catholic separate schools numbered 312, with 662 teachers and 37,466 pupils. There were also a few Protestant separate schools, attended by 605 pupils, and costing $5,711. High schools and collegiate institutes numbered 128, and were attended by 22,837 pupils, the cost being $30.48 per pupil.

Law Intelligence.

The Times acknowledges with thanks a bound copy of Crankshaw's Criminal Code of Canada, sent by the publishers, Whitefort & Theoret, St. James street, Montreal. The author, James Crankshaw, B. C. L., barrister, Montreal, is a graduate of McGill University and has had a wide experience both as an advocate and as a law reporter in the Montreal law courts. Mr. Crankshaw, in his book, has pruned away nearly all the old authorities which are so commonly to be found in the books treating on criminal law and which being no longer susceptible of any useful application are of a nature to mislead not only the student but even the practitioner himself; still he has carefully preserved all the leading cases which have long been considered good law and he has added to them decisions of the English and Canadian courts up to the most recent dates. The citations under each appropriate subject of parts of the report of the English commissioners will also be found very useful and will contribute in no small degree to the proper understanding of the numerous changes introduced by our code the framers of which have adopted many suggestions of the English commissioners. A full set of forms, etc., is given at the end of the different titles to which they respectively relate. The full text of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893, is placed after the articles of the Code relating to procedure; and, at the end of the book, there is an extra appendix containing the extradition act, the extradition convention of 1889-90 with the United States, the Fugitive Offenders' Act and the House of Commons debates of 1892 on the code, none of which are in any other work of a like nature that we are aware of. A refreshing feature is that even if the author is not in sympathy with the code (as to this we know nothing) he does not show it in his book.

Mr. Justice Walkem disposed of the following applications in the supreme court chambers this morning:

Cooley vs. Fitzstubbs—Belyea for the plaintiff applied to strike out part of defence. Order made that paragraph 6 of defense be amended. A. G. Smith contra. Costs in the cause.

Kitchen vs. Norris—Prior (Eberts & Taylor) for the plaintiff, applied for particulars of defense in a libel action. Luxton for the defendant contra. Order made that defendant furnish particulars of his plea of justification.

The trial of Burton vs. Woods has been adjourned on account of the absence of several witnesses who are coming down from the north by the Danube.

Judgment was given to-day by the divisional court, consisting of Mr. Justice Walkem and Mr. Justice Drake, in the Gordon vs. Cotton appeal. The chief justice, who sat during the argument, was absent on account of a severe cold, but the other judges stated that he concurred in the judgment they were about to deliver. The appeal was from an order of Mr. Justice Crease directing a writ of attachment against the defendant, Francis Carter Cotton, M. P. P., Vancouver, for his refusal to answer certain questions on his examination. The grounds of appeal were that no affidavits were served with the notice of motion, and also that there was no endorsement on the order as to the consequences of disobeying it. The first objection was held fatal by the court and the order was accordingly reversed but no costs were allowed. As to the second objection no decided opinion was given. C. Wilson for the appellant and E. P. Davis for the respondent.

The regular March sitting of the full court commenced this morning before Crease, McCreight, Walkem and Drake, J. J. About half an hour was taken up at the opening in arranging the list. The first case heard was the C. P. R. assessment appeal from the assessment of Judge Harrison, judge of the court of revision and appeal, made in 1891. The appeal has been heard before but comes up again now in order that evidence may be given as to the meaning of several technical terms such as road-bed, ballasting, height of road-bed, life and value of ties, rails, and depreciation in value, etc. Several witnesses are down from Vancouver and Messrs. Cambie, E. A. Keefer, Abbott, A. G. Ferguson and J. C. Ferguson are in court waiting to give evidence. A. G. Smith for the attorney-general and E. P. Davis and H. D. Helmcken for the C. P. R.

"Dear me!" cried the nurse. "The baby has swallowed my railway ticket. What shall I do?"

"Go and buy another right away," returned the mother. "I'm not going to have the baby punched."

Brief Locals.

—The city council will hold its regular weekly meeting to-night.

—The funeral of the late Horace Lapierre took place yesterday.

—The police gathered in one Hogan to-day for being full. He will appear in court in the morning.

—The Vienna restaurant in the Wilson block was re-opened to-day by Mr. Spears, formerly with the Hotel Victoria. It is planned to run the institution on first-class lines.

—To prevent mistakes the Paragon Oil company have decided to supply Paragon oil only in the Paragon can. This oil took first prize at the World's fair. The second prize oil, namely Pratt's oil, will be supplied in the square can bearing government seal.

—The home of Frederick Hall, of the firm of Hall & Renouf, on North Park street, was entered by burglars last night while the family were at church. As far as known nothing of value was taken. The police have been notified, but there is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

—There will be a regular meeting of the directors of the Jubilee hospital to-night at the offices of Yates & Jay to consider the propositions insisted upon by the aldermanic committee named by the council to confer with them on the old matter. The meeting is an important one, and every director will very likely be present.

—The Rev. S. Cleaver, B. A., will deliver his lecture, "The Strange Story, or Sketches from the Conquest of Mexico," on Wednesday evening at 7.45 under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid. Several selections of music will be given during the evening and collection taken for the Aid. The lecture is spoken of as being full of instruction and interest, and will no doubt secure a large audience. His Worship Mayor Teague will preside.

—Rev. Thomas Baldwin, of Seattle, occupied the pulpit of Calvary Baptist church yesterday, and to the general satisfaction of the congregation announced his acceptance of the tender of the pulpit of that church. The offer was made to him some weeks ago, and he asked for further time to consider it. His request was granted, and after visiting Seattle he returned and accepted as stated. He will enter fully upon his new charge at an early date.

PERSONAL.

J. T. Wilkinson, of the Vancouver World, is in the city.

Dr. Milne, M. P. P., returned from the Mainland last night.

R. P. McLennan was a passenger by the Premier last evening.

Mrs. W. Chambers was a passenger from the Sound yesterday.

Hon. Justice McCreight, of New Westminster, is at the Oriental.

Chas. Hayward was out again to-day, after a few days' illness.

Rev. Thomas D. Baldwin came up from Seattle yesterday morning.

D. Oppenheimer and A. C. Ferguson, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

J. H. Brownlee returned from Port Townsend yesterday morning.

Richard Hall, wife and family leave for San Francisco in the morning.

R. Grant, of Union, and C. Wilgand, of Vancouver, are at the Oriental.

A. E. and L. G. McPhillips came down down from Vancouver last evening.

Alexander Sproat, recorder at New Denver, is stopping at the Clarence Hotel.

Mrs. McIntyre, of Port Townsend, passed through the city on her way to Nanaimo yesterday.

Dr. Watt and wife are expected shortly from the East. They are coming by way of San Francisco.

Jas. G. McBean and G. McBean, of Chicago, and R. J. Ingles, Montreal, are among the guests at the Driard.

E. G. Davis, J. A. Russell, A. G. Schofield, J. C. Ferguson, J. Collcutt, and W. B. Drinkwater, all of Vancouver, are at the Victoria.

Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, Chief Justice, is dangerously ill with pneumonia, which in view of his extreme age, is feared will prove fatal.

H. Abbott, superintendent of the Pacific Division of the C. P. R., and his private secretary, J. F. Geddes, registered at the Driard last evening.

J. A. Fullerton, J. S. Tanner, W. Manson, T. C. Alcock, and J. E. Fagan, of Vancouver, are at the Driard. They are here to meet the Warrimoo and Empress of India.

Mayor Hoy, Ald. Herring and Dunsmuir, A. J. McColl, R. Douglas and J. A. Webster, of New Westminster, are at the Driard. They are here to see the Government respecting the Fraser river bridge project.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Saturday)—W H Dorman, A L Ryals, Justice McCreight, C W Wylie, Miss Stemley, C B Tanlenbach, Andrew Bryce, Mr Tallis, Capt Jones, A Anderson, A Williams, J Burns, H T Palmer, Miss Skinner, J H Freeman, R G Pent, S Oppenheimer, A C Howe, Mrs Burns, G D Bruner, M Cohen.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—(Sunday)—Mrs Williams, T H Truesdale, G M McBeam, W Grant, Mattie Wilts, Mrs McIntyre, Mrs Randall, Mrs Lester, J O Brown and wife, Alma Wilkins, J H Brownlee, Mrs Jarvis, F B Smith, Rev Baldwin, J F Colson, J Kelly, Viola Garnett, J McMullen, J G McBean, J Howeth, Grace Folson, J C Connop.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—Miss Baker, W Drinkwater, A E Callermore, A E McPhillips, A G Ferguson, J C Ferguson, J B Wilkinson, J F Geddes, J S Tanner, A Canfield, H J Cambie, Mrs McFarland, J W Innis, Miss Christie, W Manson, T G M McFarland, R Robinson, T J G Read, J E Fagan, Thos C Alcock, De Milne, R Collister, J A Fullerton, H Abbott, R Begg, Capt Easterbrooks, J W McFarland, R P McLellan, D. Oppenheimer, Miss Orchard, C. Wilgand, Mrs McClenathen, J A Webster, E Shanks, J C Warren, B Douglas, H Hoy, A M Henery, A J McColl, W H Duncan, Mrs Darling, J H Russell, J H Ingles, D McLean, J Collcutt, L G McPhillips, Miss Dalmage, A Arquhart, L Ledger, R Greaves, Charlie Yep Yen.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Saturday)—A Williams, Clark & Pearson, H Stadthagin, H Teigervich, F Yorke, Munroe Miller, R A Brown, Wood & Orr, Wm

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound Thompson, Dom Exp Co.

—(Sunday)—L Calbert, Diplock Book & S Co, Van; Rocky Mtn Portrait Co Nan, McMillan & Hamilton Van, Light Pub Co Van, M Strouss, R Baker & Son, Jas Wright, H B Co, Thos Earle, J Bethold, Jas Sommers, Nat Elec T & L Co, E G Prior, Langley & Co, Weiler Bros, S Leiser, Henry Short, Erskine Wall & Co, Jno Peterson, P Kenemedal, P T Johnson & Co.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—(Sunday)—Turner Beeton & Co, J Piercy & Co, Leng & Leiser, D Spencer, C E Redfern, S Leiser, J T Burrows, Speed Bros, S Deld, Waterworks Dept, C Bazett, W G Cameron, Valo & Brooks, J W Anderson, Hudson Bay Co, Col Ind Rev, H Saunders, C Landon, Miss Wadsworth, Mrs Bickford, Allice & Ault, J Fullerton, Stevens & Jenkins, E G Prior, E B Marvin, B C Com Journal, T Earle, W Smythe, A J Rowbotham, A Gregg & Son, A R Erskine, Langley & Co, Todd & Son, Bk of Montl, J Isaacs, J Hutcheson, H Waller, G T Giles, W G McKenzie, M & H A Fox, J Barnsley, G A Richardson, A E Payey, J B Johnson, Blair & Gordon, Hall & Renouf, Maynard, S H E Co, E Wall & Co, G E Munro, R Maynard, Mrs Vigor, G L Simpson, Martin & R, Wm Beach, Small & Pidduck, Dom Ex Co.

All the elements which nature requires, to make the hair beautiful and abundant, are supplied in Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

CURES OTHERS WILL CURE YOU — THE SUPERIOR BLOOD MEDICINE — PERFECT DIGESTION — PURE BLOOD — SOUND SLEEP — CLEAR SKIN — LONG LIFE — HEALTH — VITALITY — MENTAL ENERGY — STRONG NERVES — AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

S. P. Smith, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can drag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a traveling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

WE HAVE THEM!

Nice Fresh Smoked Tongue
Swiss Cheese.
Edam Cheese.
Metwurst Sausages.
Brick Cream Cheese.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

The Leading Grocers.

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DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,

Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders.

KINGDON TRADE MARK

SOLE MAKERS OF

Kingdon's Patent Machinery,

—FOR—

STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.

Write for catalogue and price list.

—Every household should be supplied with a bottle of

STAMINAL.

It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.

It contains the virtue of **Beef and Wheat** and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi, deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased.
Feb. 12-30t

The Stanley House.

JUST ARRIVED

6 CASES **New Spring Goods**

CONSISTING OF

75 Pieces Fancy Prints,
20 Pieces Dress Tweeds,
25 Pieces Fancy Dress Goods,
1 Case Cashmere Hose,
1 Case Dress Trimmings and Braids,
Silks, Cravenette Cloths,
Black Dress Goods, Muslins, Embroideries,
Etc., Etc.

These are the very Newest Goods in the market. Call and see them.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

CASH IS KING!

GOOD LUMBER AND COAL Cheap for Cash at the ROCK BAY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

S. F. McINTOSH.

Priestley's Dress Materials

Every lady should be interested in the fact that the *Priestley's* Dress Materials are to be had from the better class of dealers throughout Canada. For beauty, texture and enduring quality, they are unequalled. Manufactured as they are in pure wool, and in silk and wool interwoven, these goods have a soft richness which is a perfect delight to a lady of taste.

Priestley's goods are mostly in black, and in black and white.

A gown in Priestley's fabrics retains its style and beauty as long as there is anything of it left, hence they are the most economical for all classes.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

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C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner, Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.

The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.

Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.

The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.

Price 25 cents per cloth, or three cloths for 50 cents.

For sale at—

SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO., and WEILER BROS., VICTORIA, B. C.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.

Dec. 22, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

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All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at shortest notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

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WHEAT, HAY, MILL FEED, Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

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